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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The third annual rebel raid north of the Potomac is at an end, or so nearly so that the wave of war has rolled away both from Washington and Baltimore. Neither was, probably, very seriously endangered in this raid, or, if either, it was Baltimore, saved by the courageous stand by a lesser Federal force at Monocacy. In the only serious fighting that has occurred since the movement began. The delay thus purchased was fatal to the rebel plan, if that plan contemplated the seizure of Baltimore by a sudden *coup de main*. The operations since that time have been but a vigorous and widespread pillaging, which has filled the valley of Virginia with horses, cattle and small farm stock, the spoil of Maryland agriculturists.

The raid is at an end, and "Washington is safe." Our voluminous dispatch from the capital establishes the fact and gives a very graphic transcript of the events of the past two days. The transition from the gravity of impending attack, to the gayety at the discovery of the retirement of the gray-back force, is very well set forth by our reporters. To the luckless Marylanders whose snug farms and country seats within an hours ride of the capital were thus given up to pillage, the jest will not be so apparent. It is evident that the rebels had no serious intention of attacking the capital. There is only one thing now to be feared with regard to them, and that is that they may get safely away, unless we give weight to the rumored danger to our prisoners' camp at Point Lookout. In a few days time at all events, unless their exit is prevented, and, turned to capture, there will not be a rebel raider north of the Potomac.

The northward movement of the enemy, recently so threatening, is at an end, or so nearly so that we fear, ere this, Pennsylvania, like Mr. Wardle's fat boy, is "fast asleep again." This, her third annual awakening, has proven her briefest and least harmful. She got one eye open, and, like a broad-backed ruminant disturbed by a gad-fly, she even put out one leg, as if to rise; but the disturbing insect has gone, and all along the Alleghanies, stretched upon her fat hillsides, Pennsylvania again dreams of contracts and only of "barbed steeds" in the visions of horse contractors.

Taken altogether the history of the past week constitutes no satisfactory picture for contemplation in this third year of the war. It is not complimentary to us that we are called upon for vast emotions of gratitude that the capital is safe, and that the arming of raw department clerks, and the piecing out of our forces with raw levies was necessary to give the semblance of safety to our capital and its approaches. It has painfully developed the fact afresh, that our experiences in this war have not taught the North its full lesson. Our loyal States are actually no better prepared against rebel raids than they were two years ago, and throughout the whole North, our militia is disgracefully loose ends, and unavailable for immediate use to repel invasion.

We hope the rebels may not have gotten so early to ... tendency to their late ... we need a large accession to our ... put forth to crush this rebellion. We still need to put forth all our strength before this rebellion is put down. We shall need to be as earnest as the rebels. Until we are as earnest we shall waste both men and money. Dallying and delay have wrought harm enough for our holy cause.

We do not invite too entire credence in the report of the occupation of Atlanta by General Sherman, though the report comes by very direct channels, and if premature, only anticipates a speedily forthcoming fact.

We shall be glad to have the next twenty-four hours bring full confirmation of the destruction of the pirate Florida by the Ticonderoga. It was so rumored at Philadelphia, but Quaker City news sometimes needs an endorsement.

On Monday the rebel incursion into Maryland had hardly assumed formidable proportions, when Gold stood at 2.84. On Tuesday it increased from a plundering raid against the Maryland farmers into an invasion threatening the Capital. All communication with the Capital was severed, and Maryland seemed to be filled with rebels. Their numbers were stated from forty to fifty thousand. Gold fell to 2.75, wheat and flour fell in proportion. On Wednesday, under the influence of a reported battle raging around the defences of Washington gold drops to 2.63, wheat and flour decline heavily. As reports are now arriving of the defeat of the rebels, gold may be expected to advance. Should Grant, however, follow the line of the Camden and Amboy till his guns overlooked New York, by the same process, doubtless gold and greenbacks might be expected to meet at par. Who will deny hereafter that gold is the barometer of military success, and the standard of all values?

The following is the Michigan Union Republican State ticket recently put in nomination:

Governor—H. H. Crapo.
Lieut. Governor—E. O. Grosvenor.
Secretary of State—J. B. Porter.
State Treasurer—John Owen.
Auditor General—E. Anneke.
Supt. Pub. Instruction—O. Hosford.
Com. Land Office—Cyrus Hewitt.
Attorney General—Albert Williams.

The Republican Convention for the First Congressional District of Michigan, composed of Wayne, Monroe, Kewanee and Hillsdale, met at Monroe on the 6th inst., and nominated Hon. Fernando C. Beaman by acclamation. In the Sixth District Hon. John K. Driggs has been nominated. In the Fourth, Hon. Thomas White Ferry, Michigan Commissioner for the Gettysburg Cemetery, succeeds Hon. F. W. Kellogg, who has served eight years. The result in the Fifth is not yet announced.

Gold evidently got a chill from the fading out of the rebel raid, and the markets were shivering yesterday.

A Columbus dispatch gives a statement that Ex-Gov. Tod, of Ohio, has two representative recruits in the service. Who will emulate his example in Illinois?

The colored people of Nashville had a grand Fourth of July celebration. Two regiments of colored soldiers joined in the parade. The *Times* of that city, says, that ... among their number many beloved ... such as sons, nephews and half-brothers of the wealthiest and most prominent Democratic rebel planters in Tennessee. It was a striking example of Democratic" miscegenation, and ought to ... the mouth of any carping Copperhead. ... of the colored soldiers of Tennessee have the blood of the first families ... through their veins. It is their misfortune not their fault; and their white Democratic relatives instead of treating them ... and assisting them, try to oppress and ... them. It is about time that Copperhead editors "dried up" on the subject of miscegenation. If they were not as shameless old prostitutes they would never utter ... word "miscegenation."

... of Illinois Soldiers in the Nashville Hospitals.

The following is a list of deaths of Illinois ... in the hospitals at Nashville, for the ... ending July 9, 1864, copied from the ... of W. R. Cornelius, Government undertaker:

... McNamy, H, 79th; M. W. Jackson, K, ...; ... Reedy, I, ...; T. J. Provinck, A, 60th; ...; Sergeant S. ..., 104th; J. ...; F. Conden, E, 51st; John ...; Jas. Strain, D, 154th; ... 1st Lieut. A, 44th; R. Chapman, ...; R. Church, H, 44th; John P. Baird, ...; P. Knappin, Captain B, 44th; Harrison ...; Wm. H. Webster, B, 64th; W. ...

FROM BOSTON.

Call for Five Thousand Massachusetts Volunteers.

..., July 11.—The late call for 5,000 ... volunteers is being responded ... with ... alacrity. ... the pioneer regiment of the ... expected to be ready for mustering in ... and other regiments will ...

... Miles Standish, on returning ... to Hingham, last night, was ... of by the Government, ... with ammunition, and immediately ... for the Potomac.

... has also taken posses... ... by the Government, last night, load... ... and left early this morn...

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Johnston again Flanked, and our Forces across the Chattahoochee.

Reported Retreat of the Rebels beyond Atlanta—The Situation.

A gentleman just arrived in this city from the South, reports meeting on the way up Col. Alexander, of an Indiana regiment, who brings the intelligence directly from the front—an extra of the Nashville *Times* containing the same news—that on Sunday last, Sherman again flanked Johnston, crossing the Chattahoochee, both above and below the railroad intersection, probably at Nickajack Creek and near Vinings' bridge. Whereupon Hardee's corps abandoned its position on the north side of the river, and the whole army precipitately fell back upon Atlanta. From the river to Atlanta the country is a dead level, with no chance for fortifications. Sherman's army was rapidly following up, and it was reported that Johnston's forces had fallen back eight miles further south to Cedar Bluffs, where they would make a stand and give battle. The cut will give the relative position of the army and the situation.

HELP OUR SOLDIERS.

An Appeal from Governor Yates.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11th, 1864.

To the People of Illinois:

From reports just received from General Hospitals and the field, I am informed that vegetables are greatly needed, not only for the sick and wounded, and convalescents in hospitals, but also for the troops of General Sherman's army engaged in the active and stirring campaign in Georgia. The scurvy is beginning to appear and vegetable diet (especially onions) is required to prevent the spread of that terrible scourge.

The homes of Illinois are represented by tens of thousands in this invincible host, and while a kind Providence blesses us with the means, it is our sacred duty to furnish everything necessary to the comfort of these brave men. They are our fathers, and brothers, and neighbors, and the hope of the Republic.

It every farmer in Illinois, and the people of our cities and villages, who have been prosperous, will only remember the gallant men, who, under the most trying sacrifices, are bearing our banners victoriously to the very heart of the rebellion, and send them, from our abundance, onions, potatoes, tomatoes, fruits, &c, &c., the Sanitary Commission, through its agents, will carry and distribute them at the front.

Every bushel of vegetable food supplied the army will save life and increase the strength and efficiency of our soldiers, and one veteran soldier, saved and strengthened, is worth two recruits necessary to take his place if he be in hospital or lost.

When you reflect that two-thirds of our losses are from disease, you will at once recognize the importance of every loyal man not in arms contributing his mite to promote the health of the army.

The number of sick and wounded now in field and general hospital, is larger than at any former period. Our long lines of communication with our army far South, require the employment of a larger force than heretofore engaged in that service, and active operations in the front make it necessary to move with all the force at command, and provide it with every article requisite to health. I earnestly hope that the people will give prompt response to this appeal for vegetables, and at the same time remember the necessity of keeping up and increasing the quantity of contributions to the Sanitary Commission of money, and all articles of clothing, and delicacies, for hospital and use in the field, for the sick and wounded.

All packages of vegetables should be sent to Colonel John Williams, Commissary General at Springfield, and he will forward them directly to the field.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Highly Interesting Resume of the Situation.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864.

THE "SIEGE OF PETERSBURG."

There seems to be a wide spread delusion in the North as to the character of the "situation" in front of Petersburg. Newspapers, from all parts of the country, come to us with such head-lines as the above, and elaborate editorial discussing the progress of the supposed investment of the "doomed city." Those distant reviewers, who compose finely turned phrases about the "gradual tightening of the iron grip" with which General Grant holds Petersburg, render themselves simply ridiculous to every one in this army, who knows the proper meaning of the terms "siege" and "investment." The position of our forces in front of the city is far from being such as to warrant the employment of either in defining it correctly. While part of our line is so close to the place, as to enable the batteries to throw shot and shell into it, it is really no more invested than Vicksburg was, when Gen. Grant's army held the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite the town, or than was Washington, when the rebel army held some of the hills on the west bank of the Potomac, overlooking the capital, in the winter of '61-'62.

In fact, up to this day, the question whether an investment of the city is to be attempted or not has remained undecided by the Commanding Generals. Briefly, the position of the army is this: Our extreme right rests on the Appomattox, two or three miles north, or rather east of Petersburg. From it the general course of the line is southward, with a divergence to the south-east on the left. The left of the right and the right of the center—the former formed by the 18th, the latter by the 9th Corps—approaches Petersburg to within a little over a mile. On this part of the line, our intrenchments are within a few hundred yards of these of the enemy, and along it alone our batteries play upon the city, and our pickets keep up an almost continuous lively exchange of shot with those of the enemy. General Smith's lines stretches across the railroad from City Point to Petersburg, and his batteries command the railroad bridge across the Appomattox. From the left center to the extreme left, formed respectively by the 5th, 2d and 6th Corps, our line diverges both from the city and the rebel line, which curves around the suburbs to the west, and on the extreme left a distance of some three miles intervenes between the two lines. It is plain that, as formed at present, our line is not meant so much to isolate Petersburg on the south side, as to cover the different roads leading to our base at City Point. To close in upon Petersburg, would require a considerable swinging around of the left center and left to the Appomattox, and place the right and left relatively to each other, east and west, with the left and right center in a curve.

I presume I do not go amiss in supposing that since the appearance of a rebel force on the Upper Potomac, there is an intense public anxiety as to the effect this diversion for the relief of Richmond is likely to have upon the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac. There need not be the slightest apprehension that the depressive spectacle of '62 of a retrograde movement in the direction of Washington will be re-enacted this summer. General Grant will not in any imaginable event, give up our present line of operations. No movement the enemy can possibly undertake will make him abandon the object, to realize which, such vast sacrifices of life and limb have been made. The demonstration on the Upper Potomac was not unexpected by him. But his information as to the strength of the forces making it was such as to excite no fears on his part of any disastrous results. Even if Lee, with the main body of his army, should take the desperate chances of re-crossing the James for another westward expedition, General Grant would be found to command means both for thwarting Lee's designs and following up his purpose of forcing his way, sooner or later, into the rebel capital.

The country will find that he will cling to his line of operations south of the James with the same pertinacity with which he fought the Army of the Potomac.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

"WASHINGTON IS SAFE."

The Rebel Raid Fading Out.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAPITAL RESTORED.

A RESUME OF THE SITUATION.

Rumored Rebel Movement against Point Lookout.

MATTERS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC, BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS.

The Capture of Major Gen. Franklin—The She-Secesh.

REBEL ENDORSEMENT OF LITTLE MAC.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA AND HER MOVEMENTS.

A Philadelphia Rumor of her Capture.

FROM NEW YORK—MILITARY AND FINANCIAL.

THE REBEL RAID.

The Invasion Culminated and Passed—Our Dispatches From Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York—The Situation in Full.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12—8 P. M.

The intelligence sent you on Sunday night, that the advance of the rebel force in Maryland was at Rockville, on the Frederick City road, and eighteen miles from the city, proved correct. Some two thousand cavalry stopped over night, and at daylight moved cautiously towards Georgetown.

They were met by our forces some eight or nine miles beyond that point, where a skirmish begun, which continued with interruptions all day, resulting in the loss to us of three or four men killed and about twenty-five wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to have been larger. We captured about a dozen prisoners. All our wounded are believed to have been brought in but one man of the 1st Connecticut cavalry, shot in the foot, and left in care of an English lady at Rockville.

Captain Morris, 8th cavalry, was killed.

The rebels advanced to within seven miles of Georgetown, and apparently had a half more troops engaged than we did.

During to-day another body of their forces advanced toward the city on the Seventh street road, and came to within about three miles beyond the city limits. The affair was nothing but a slight skirmish, and our picket line fell back to the vicinity of the fortifications.

Later in the day there was heavier skirmishing, which was continued till after dusk. The rebels showed considerable force in the woods on and near Silver Springs, the Blair county seat, and manifested a purpose to plant a battery so as to command Fort Stevens Their endeavor was frustrated by a few shots from the fort. Their sharpshooters occupied the houses in the neighborhood, and succeeded in picking off a few of our men, when a cavalry charge drove them out, and the houses were burned.

A report prevailed extensively that the Blair mansion was burned, but it was not so. Our loss in this vicinity during the day was about 30 killed and wounded.

To-day's operation may be summed up as follows: From officers of the War Department who have made a visit of inspection to the forts, we derive this account. The main rebel force, estimated at from 25,000 to 45,000 men, is encamped near Silver Springs, and has not made any demonstration beyond that point. A strong picket line, has, however, been extended from Fort De Bussey, near the Chain bridge, to Fort Saratoga, near Bladensburg, but it is not yet believed to have crossed the railroad beyond Fort Saratoga. The skirmishers have done very little firing, hardly enough to feel the strength of our works. Our whole loss from that experienced in the cavalry skirmish outside of the fortifications is 18 or 20 wounded and two killed.

We expended considerable ammunition sending musket balls in the bushes in search of stray rebels, and in throwing an occasional shell wherever a small squad makes its appearance, with what result cannot be known. It is not now supposed that the rebels have any serious intentions of attacking the city. Their design is thought to be to draw off as many of Grant's troops as possible and do all the damage they can keeping the way of retreat open.

Reinforcements are rapidly arriving and it is now hoped that within a few hours we shall be able to clear the rebels out.

YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Noon, July 13, 1864.

An attempt was made to send you the foregoing by private hands to Philadelphia, but cutting of the Railroad between here and Baltimore prevented it. It is now forwarded by mail.

Yesterday morning at an early hour there was some skirmishing for a couple of hours in the front of Tenallytown, and to the east of Chain Bridge, thence it extended eastward and deployed by the middle of the forenoon on the 7th street road, where it also continued for about the same length of time. Following this was a pause of some hours. About four o'clock, however, the rebels displayed a considerable force on 7th street front, in the neighborhood of Fort Stevens, and about the Blair House.

Skirmishing and maneuvering continued till dark, without any material result to either side. Our line held its ground in front of Tenallytown, and has advanced a few miles since Monday night—in front of Fort Stevens.

The rebels succeeded in cutting the Baltimore road in two or three places, in the afternoon, but have not thrown any force to the east, and trains ran out about eight miles last evening, carrying supplies and ammunition and reinforcements to our men in this direction. It is believed that our whole loss since Sunday night will not exceed twenty or forty wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but prisoners state that they have a good many wounded. Over seventy-five prisoners were taken yesterday, and two or three squads of half a dozen have been brought in this morning. Both on Monday and Tuesday afternoon a large number of spectators were witnesses of the operations of Fort Stevens, some six miles from that part of the city.

The President has been out on both days, and Mrs. Lincoln rode out with him yesterday. Secretary Welles, Senators Wade, Sprague, Wilkinson and Chandler, with several Representatives, were present yesterday. Some of the spectators were hurt in firing, but none seriously wounded as far as is known.

Gen. Augur retains chief command of the defences. Gen. Doubleday is organizing Union Leagues, and the militia of the district has been called out and is organizing.

The clerks in the several departments, who have been drilling, have been sent upon general duty, but no arduous or perilous duty has yet been demanded of them.

Four or five companies of thirty days volunteers have been put in forts least likely to be assailed by the enemy.

The city throughout has been much more excited than on previous occasions. Through the isolation from the rest of the world quite as perfect advantage has been taken of the opportunity, however, by the grocers as well as coal dealers, and flour which was $12 purchased a week ago, is now held at from $22 to $25, and restaurant keepers are raising the tariff on most of the articles on their bills of fare. Business goes on as usual, and the work on the Capitol and Treasury extension is not stopped. Picnics are held in the suburbs, but country rides are necessarily somewhat shortened, unless those taking them have passes.

The annual school examinations are passing off with great *eclat* and to crowded houses.

The reports that the rebels had retreated from our front, which have been flying about the city all day are officially confirmed by the commanders of several forts, who say that no gray-backs are to be seen in their vicinity. It is now believed that the whole line was moved during the night, and that the main body, which never advanced beyond Sibley Spring, began crossing at Edwards' Ferry. Thirty-eight hours ago the coolest observers declare that no infantry has ever approached our fortifications, and that the largest body at one time on foot, consisting of dismounted cavalry, was not more than four or five hundred strong. Before leaving they burned the house of Montgomery Blair

They have gone, it is believed at the War Department, just as we were about to assume the offensive. The country will be glad to learn that Washington is safe.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 13.

All the reports, rumors and facts yet gleaned about the invasion are not convincing that there are more than 10,000 rebels in Maryland. All the reports of Hill's approach with a Corps are mere inventions. The rebel in chief command is Jubal A. Early. He has two divisions of infantry, commanded by Breckinridge and Rhodes. Bradley Johnson, who figures conspicuously, commands a brigade in Rhodes' division. There are about 3,000 cavalry, under the chief command of Gen. Ransom, formed into two brigades under the command of Imboden and McCausland.

This force is broken up into small bodies and scattered over the country in pillaging parties, thereby greatly magnifying its strength. At noon to-day there was no considerable force of rebels known to be in Maryland, north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Gen. Crook had appeared at Westminster and Gen. Averill at Frederick. Four hundred and fifty rebel wounded at the latter place fell into our hands. The South Mountain gaps are not held by the enemy, nor are they fortified. Our forces hold Hagerstown, Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and Maryland heights. The Rebels cannot recross the Potomac at any point north of Deland's ford, unless they do so to-morrow. They will be restricted to Edward's ferry and Seneca Mills. At the latter place artillery and wagons cannot cross.

The situation in front of Washington is not fully known, but in none of the accounts is there any evidence of determined assault upon the defenses of the city.

The railroads and telegraph, of course, are interrupted.

Annapolis City is not taken. Annapolis Junction may be, though it is not certain, for the telegraph operator ran away before he saw a rebel.

In the raid on the Wilmington Railroad the freebooters, under Gilmore, numbered by actual count eighty-three. Their sole object was robbery. They began it by high toned assurances that private persons and private property should be respected, and ended it by stripping everybody of money, jewelry and valuables. The capture of Gen. Franklin was an accident. There comes a circumstantial and apparently reliable report of his escape, but is yet to be confirmed. Not a rod of the Railroad was destroyed, and the damage done the Gunpowder bridge was measured by the length of the burning train that was run into. The chief disgrace of the whole thing is that attaching to a party of Baltimore female rebels who disgusted all present, and debased female virtue by their affectionate familiarities with rebel officers. One of them who claims to be, and hereafter will be notoriously known as Kate Lee, went so far as to divide with her own hands among the rebels the shirts taken from the private baggage of the passengers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 13.

A special dispatch from Baltimore says an employee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who left Washington between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, reached Baltimore this evening He walked from Washington to Beltville, and from there he proceeded on a hand-car to Relay House. He states that the railroad track between Washington and Baltimore is not cut, and beyond a trifling damage to a small bridge at Beltville, there is nothing to prevent the running of cars to Washington.

He is of the opinion that there are not one thousand rebels between Baltimore and Washington. They can only be seen at a distance, in small squads of three or four.

No firing was heard in the vicinity of Washington this morning, and he heard none while coming through to Baltimore.

The statement that the rebels were on their way to Annapolis is discredited on good authority.

We have a statement from military headquarters in Baltimore that the railroad communication will be opened between that city and Washington to morrow.

The city is quiet to-day. Recruiting progresses rapidly.

LATEST.

The midnight special to the *Inquirer*, from Baltimore, says the rebel raiders are trying to retreat.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 13.—The *Bulletin* says that a gentleman who left Washington at 7 o'clock last evening, has reached this city this afternoon. He states that though there was great excitement in the city up to the time he left, there had been no assault made.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 13.—Havre De Grace special to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says: Lieut. Col. Mitchell, Assistant Inspector General of the Ninth Army Corps, was with Gen. Franklin when he was captured. He says Gilmore was looking for Franklin, and took Mr. F. A. Walbut, but was satisfied to the contrary when General Franklin, who was standing by, spoke saying he was Gen. Franklin. Gilmore said he was happy to know it, and claimed him as his prisoner, providing a carriage for him, as he was lame.

The Philadelphia *Press* is satisfied that the whole power of the Rebel force will be thrown on Washington, the movement north being only a feint. They are in greater force about that city than anywhere in Maryland.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 13.—A gentleman from Baltimore informs the *Evening Post* that the battle on Monocacy, though a defeat, was invaluable in results to Baltimore, as it held in check the rebels till the authorities could make arrangements to repel an attack if any should be made.

Gov. Bradford's call was responded to by thousands. At midnight bells rung, and 6,000 men hastened to the place of meeting, among them fourteen veterans of 1812, who had aided in repelling British invaders.

All the treasure of the city was placed on boats under the guns of the forts. General Ricketts is stationed outside the city.

Heavy fighting had taken place at Brownville, twelve miles northwest of Washington, but there were no fears for the safety of the Capital.

Encouraging news from Hunter reports his troops newly equipped and in fine condition. He has been reinforced by volunteers from Ohio, and they now hold the ford by which Early's troops crossed the Potomac, and they must return by the lower fords.

Grant has not reduced his force, and the surrender of Petersburg is hourly expected.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 13.—The *Herald's* correspondent gives this account of the capture of the trains by the Maryland raiders:

About twelve miles from Gunpowder Bridge, pistol shots were heard and the train stopped, when the rebels entered, pistols in hand, and asked "Any ladies here?" Being answered in the affirmative, they told them to sit down. The command was then given to clear out, and as the passengers went out they were robbed of their watches and money, with cocked pistols at their heads. The cars were then set on fire.

Gen. Franklin was a passenger on the first train, in citizen's clothes. The rebels asked him who he was. He replied "Nobody of any account." The guard passed on, but a Baltimore lady told them who he was, when they returned, demanded his papers, and took him in charge.

The rebel force numbered about 250, under Major Harry Gilmore.

The lady prisoners were well treated, and appeared to be acquainted with many of the rebels, whom they greeted most affectionately. The rebels had no hesitation in taking what they wanted from the passengers—hats, boots and coats, etc.

McClellan, they thought, was the only one fit to command our armies. Among the prisoners were quite a number of officers, some of whom succeeded in making their escape.

The passengers were finally released, and were obliged to walk to Bush River, nine miles distant

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 13.—The American Telegraph lines are again working directly through to Washington. At present they are occupied with official business.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.—Four of Quartermaster Meigs' boats have just arrived from Washington, having left there very early this morning. All was then going on well.

Yesterday was rather a gloomy day, and there was a great deal of uneasiness among the citizens there.

There had been fighting out on the Seventh street road. The rebels were trying to capture Fort Stevens, but we still held it.

This morning confidence was restored, and all was considered perfectly safe.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.—There are supposed to be still a few squads of cattle stealers in some portions of the county, but all are taking their way towards Montgomery county. It was reported this morning, and generally credited, that the rebel cavalry force which crossed the Washington Railroad yesterday at Belleville had reached Annapolis, and that ancient city was actually in the possession of the rebels. The report spread all over this city was strengthened by the fact that a gunboat was sent for during the night, but at 11 o'clock this morning it was learned from the telegraph office that all was quiet at Annapolis, and that so far as known, no rebel force was coming in that way.

Arrangements have been made for the defense of Annapolis, and gunboats are stationed in the harbor which can sweep the land approaches. The destination of the large force of rebel cavalry that crossed the railroad at Beltsville and Bladensburg is not known. This force may have swept to the south side of Washington. Probably they are going to fulfill the predictions of some of our rebel sympathizers, and keep on to Point Lookout to release the 20,000 rebel prisoners confined there.

The distance from Beltville to Point Lookout is eighty miles.

There was a general suspension of business this afternoon; the citizens turned out largely, and reported for duty in various wards. All the public houses were closed, and the city was very quiet.

Confidence is restored, and the only anxiety now is, that the enemy may not escape from the State without being duly punished.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13, 7 p. m.—A locomotive and tender, which left Washington at one o'clock to-day, has arrived here safely. But one rebel was seen on the road, and he was nearly starved. There was no enemy in sight; no fighting of moment was going on, and all looks well. Trains will probably resume running to morrow. Telegraphic communication will also be resumed, no doubt, very soon.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.—Information this morning places General Crook at Westminister, Md, moving south, and Gen. Averill at Frederick. A fight occurred at the railroad yesterday, near Westminister, in which the rebels were driven off with loss.

A division has moved from the Relay House to Annapolis Junction, for the relief of Washington.

A messenger, who got through from Washington last night, says our troops, with the veterans from New Orleans, can hold the city. He thinks the rebels will not attempt to take it. They have destroyed the railroad but will endeavor to retreat by way of Edward's Ferry.

There are no indications this morning of a rebel force, large or small, within twenty miles of Baltimore. The last of Harry Gilmore's raiders crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, beyond Elysville, on the way towards the main rebel force, in the vicinity of Washington, at a late hour last night.

The telegraph to Annapolis is working all right.

The reported capture of Annapolis by rebels is pronounced at headquarters unfounded.

General Tyler is safe. It is also reported, and believed well founded, that Gen. Franklin escaped from his captors on Monday, and that the rebels spent most of the day trying to find him, but unsuccessfully.

The rebels left 420 of their wounded in hospitals at Frederick.

The rebels who at times showed considerable force, seemed to direct their attention to the canal, which they damaged considerably, felling trees into it, blowing up culverts, &c. Our men report the country full of rebels, and that yesterday there were several skirmishes in which portions of their regiments were engaged, in one of which Capt. Morris, of Company M, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was killed.

A MONITOR ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The new light-draught monitor Tunxis, built at Chester, came up to the city this morning, and leaves for Washington this afternoon. She draws only seven feet, with her armament, etc., on board, and she makes as good time as has ever been done by the monitor. She carries in her turret one eleven-inch gun, and one one-hundred-and-fifty-pounder rifle.

THE SITUATION ON MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The information received to-night is to the effect that a very large force of rebels is within six miles of this city, not far from Tenallytown. There has been no general engagement, but continuous skirmishing all day. Among the casualties are the following:

Captain F. M. Plum, company E, 20th New York cavalry, wounded in the right foot; Jacob Howe, 4th New York cavalry, right hip; John Garvinder, company E, 5th New York cavalry; Second Lieutenant R. L. Fox, 22d New York cavalry, concussion of shell; Graham Y. Scott, 6th Michigan cavalry, in the knee; Frederick S. Robinson, company C, 1st Connecticut cavalry, left arm; Peter Berry, 1st Connecticut cavalry, neck; John Vanderveer, 5th New York cavalry, in leg. In the 151st Ohio eight or ten were wounded. Four of the 6th York cavalry were left in Rockville, wounded.

There seems to be no doubt that the rebels are threatening Washington, but the preparations for its defense are of such a character as to give assurance of safety. Many persons, during the day, were abroad in quest of news, but no extraordinary excitement prevailed.

A large number of families, temporarily at summer residences, together with citizens in the counties adjoining Washington, have come into the city for safety.

OPERATIONS ON THE CANAL.

A force of the rebels made their appearance on the tow-path of the canal, near Muddy Branch, where there was a camp of a squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and four companies of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, (California,) under the command of Maj. Thompson, of the Second Massachusetts. When our forces, who had orders to fall back, started toward the city—the camp equipage being placed on a canal-boat. They had not retreated far, however, before another band of rebels was seen approaching from the direction of Rockville, and some shots were fired between each party; but no one was injured as far as known. When within some three miles of Muddy Branch our forces essayed to make a stand, and quite a little skirmish ensued, in which the rebels brought to bear on them one of their four guns, and a round shot went directly through the boat, causing it to sink. In this little affair we had three persons wounded, but all slightly.

Our men, however, procured another boat, to which they transferred the baggage, and pushed on down to Georgetown, where they arrived this morning.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 13.—A steamer has just arrived here from Fortress Monroe, having on board Gen. "Baldy" Smith and staff.

The *Herald's* special from headquarters of the Department of Western Virginia, 11th, says:

Gen. Sullivan's division has occupied Martinsburg without opposition, and restored railroad communication, which is now open thence to Wheeling.

Gen Howard has assumed command at Harper's Ferry.

The New York *Herald's* special says;

The excitement at Baltimore baffles all description. The people finding the outlets to the city closed, rushed aboard the Philadelphia boats in crowds, abandoning their trunks on the wharf.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Guerilla War in Missouri—Operations of Rebel Bands—Capture of Missouri Towns.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

Yesterday afternoon the Provost Marshal received information, deemed reliable, that 150 bushwhackers were concentrated within ten miles of the city, who had resolved to dash into town and make an attempt to release the rebel prisoners confined here. The guards were doubled, and an extra force kept on the alert against surprise. Two companies of cavalry were sent out in search of the rebels, guided by a man named Phelphs, who reported he had been captured by them and escaped. The cavalry were piloted to a well known dairy, known as the Woodlawn, where they charged at an early hour this morning on a gang of men supposed to be guerillas, killing one of them, and the rest were packed in a wagon and brought to town, but it is not believed that they were guerillas, and the whole affair is generally pronounced a farce, and the death of an innocent man a misfortune.

The twelve prisoners are all Germans, and from the well-known character of the dairy where they were employed, not a shadow of suspicion rests against them.

The rebels captured Platte City several days ago, and hoisted the rebel flag with the declaration that they mean to stay. They numbered one hundred and fifty and received the surrender of seventy Paw Paw militia, all of whom, excepting fifteen, subsequently joined the rebels, a fine example of the legacy left by Schofield to Rosecrans.

The rebels captured the town of Hopewell, under Hildebrand, on the Iron Mountain Railroad yesterday, robbed the stores and departed.

Great excitement existed along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad yesterday at Brookfield, and Laclede, caused by the reported approach of several hundred guerillas who threatened to destroy the railroad. Citizens and soldiers were under arms all day at both places. The rebels entered and held the town of Richmond, in Ray county, for several hours, robbed the stores, and then left.

The following is an account of a guerilla affair in Howard county, where Gen. Fisk made a narrow escape passing from Fayette to Glasgow. He had been to attend a meeting of the citizens responsive to Rosecrans' order. He would have been ambushed but for information obtained from a woman that a band of guerillas awaited him. Captain Glace's company of the 9th M. S. M. pushed ahead and dispersed the scoundrels by sending a volley of bullets into their ranks. Col. Clark H. Green, former editor of the Glasgow *Times*, had the misfortune to be ahead of Gen. Fisk's party and escort, and was captured by the rebel band. There were several persons with him, and at a sudden turn in the road they found themselves in an ambuscade of bushwhackers, who captured the whole party. All were finally released but Colonel Green. During the fight it seems that the guerillas who had been placed as a guard over Col. Green, concluded that he would shoot his prisoner, and pulled the trigger three times, with the muzzle of his shot-gun almost against Col. Green's breast; the gun failed to go off. The murderer then had recourse to his pistol, firing several times, but still failed of his purpose, only wounding Col. Green in the arm. The latter got into the brush, where he concealed himself until the guerillas were put to flight by Capt. Glace.

The following has been received at headquarters, dated Cape Girardeau, last night:

To Brig. Gen. Ewing:—Have been scouting four days through the swamps of this region, with detachments of the 1st Missouri Volunteer Cavalry and 2d M. S. M. Cavalry, under Captains Pruell, Edwards and Vincent. Have killed thirteen bushwhackers, and captured some arms and a few horses and mules. No casualties on our part except one man wounded. Expect to be at New Madrid in a few days, when I will furnish a detailed report.

(Signed) JOHN T. BURNS,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The *Democrat* learns from Fort Leavenworth that Platte City, Mo., was occupied by 200 bushwhackers, who have been joined by most of the Paw Paw militia there under Thornton. They flaunt the rebel flag and boast of expected aid from Quantrell.

Gen. Curtis holds Weston, Mo., at the request of citizens of that place.

All the recruits and substitutes in camp here have been forwarded to Maryland.

Missouri has an excess of 2,610 over all calls up to June 1st.

THE INDIANA COPPERHEADS.

Further from their State Convention—The Electors Chosen.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 13.

Copperheads here express dissatisfaction at the result of the Indiana State Convention, in which all the peace men but one were slaughtered. Turpie, who controlled the whole affair and strangled the peace resolutions, is a war man from policy but not from principle.

While a large majority of the delegates were for peace, there was not one among them with the courage and persistency to carry their point. Half a dozen men so determined could have got unconditional peace resolutions through. Every time peace was spoken of it was loudly cheered.

The K. G. C's are indignant because they could not control the meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—At the Copperhead Convention the following electors and contingents were announced:

STATE AT LARGE.—John Pettit, of Tippecanoe; Simon K. Waife, of Harrison; Graham N. Fitch, of Cass; Wm. Franklin, of Owen.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.—1st, S. W. Holcomb; 2d, Elijah Newland; 3d, A. B. Carlton; 4th, B. W. Watson; 5th, James Brown; 6th, Frank Sanders; 7th, Archibald Johnson; 8th, Jonah C. Applegate; 9th, John G. Osborn; 10th, Robert Lowry; 11th, W. Sandsbury.

CONTINGENT ELECTORS.—1st, Peter Mayer; 2d, James A. Bormly; 3d, R. J. Leland; 4th, R. P. Ferris; 5th, Thomas Means; 6th, B. F. Davis; 7th, George W. Thompson; 8th, Leander McClurg; 9th, Ellis Hughes; 10th, S. W. Sprall; 11th, A. R. Overman.

The Central Committee is as follows: J. J. Bingham, of Marion, Chairman; 1st district, S. M. Barton, of Gibson; 2d, Lewis Sparks, of Clark; 3d, S. H. Buskirk, of Marion; 4th, J. B. Foley, of Decatur; 5th, Eleazer Malone, of Wayne; 6th, William Henderson, of Marion; 7th, William Franklin, of Owen; 8th, Erastus M. Weaver, of Tippecanoe; 9th, T. P. Kent, of White; 10th, Thomas Tege, of Allen; 11th, A. Weaver, of Madison.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Ohio Military Matters—The Situation in Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

Alexander Long will be one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention from this city. People who know him here are a good deal amused at the prominence given him in other parts of the country. He rates as a second class pettifogger, and never received a fee of more than $20 in his life. Somewhat of a rivalry has sprung up between him and Vallandigham, and Long is regarded as the bigger fool, but Vallandigham is by far the biggest rogue.

The peace men have organized a secret society for the resistance of the draft. They will have a pleasant time resisting when the draft is ordered.

All is reported quiet in Kentucky. Slave owners are gradually awakening to the belief that it is better for them to have their darkies shot than to be shot themselves, and will not be likely to resist the arming of slaves.

An effort is being made to get the Ohio delegation to wait on George H. Pendleton, as the Democratic nominee for President.

FROM COLUMBUS.

Three Years' Men Mustered Out—Promotions—Political.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, July 12.—Up to the present time 3,211 three years' men have been mustered out from the following Ohio regiments, on the expiration of their term of service: 3d Infantry, 448 men; 4th, 355; 6th, 484; 9th, 555; 10th, 409; 11th, 237; 23d, 360; 24th, 341; 12th battery, 52.

Many of the prominent citizens here have placed in the army representative recruits. It seems to be the same all over the State. Ex-Governor Tod is represented by four men, to whom he paid $500 each.

The 13th Ohio will be off in a day or so, when it will proceed to Lebanon, Warren county, where a grand reception will take place.

The following promotions were made to-day:

73d Ohio—Lieutenant Colonel Samuel H. Hurst to Colonel, and Major Higgins to Lieutenant Colonel.

98th Ohio—Major J. R. Mitchell to Lieut. Colonel, vice E. Shane, killed.

The meeting of the Union State Central Committee to-day was not so fully attended as was expected. Considerable business, however, was transacted. Competent arrangements were made for opening the campaign, but not until after the Chicago Convention. Ample provisions were also made for supplying the army at an early day with tickets, etc.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Account of her Captures, Armament, Crew and Commander—A Startling Philadelphia Rumor.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 13.

The city is excited to-night, by a rumor that the pirate Florida had been sunk off the Capes of Delaware, by the United States war steamer Ticonderoga. It is known that the latter vessel sailed from Portland on Sunday, in pursuit of the pirate. The rumor now afloat can be traced to no reliable source. A Cape May dispatch of Monday stated that a steamer with two masts and one smoke-stack, supposed to be a United States man-of-war, came down the coast about 10 o'clock yesterday, and lay to a few miles off for about two hours, and then steamed rapidly out to sea. This could scarcely have been the Ticonderoga The most extraordinary rivalry will be exhibited by the several crack vessels now in pursuit of the Florida, to win the credit of her capture.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 13.—Acting Master W. P. Gibbs, United States navy, reported himself to Admiral Paulding, at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday morning, having been captured on board the steamer Electric Spark on Sunday last by the Florida, and paroled by Captain Morris. Gibbs was returning to his vessel, the Parole, in the Gulf, having been North on leave. He was treated with marked kindness while on board the Florida, everything being done to make his stay comfortable and agreeable.

He made several very important statements in reference to the Florida. In the first place, she carries the following armament: Four rifled 68-pounders, eight-inch, in broadside, abaft the mainmast, a 100-pounder in the pivot, and four small rifles in the broadside forward. In addition to this formidable battery, she has one gun not mounted lying on the starboard of the engine-room hatch. Gibbs could not ascertain the calibre, as it was covered with a tarpaulin. She had a crew of about 200 men, who looked dirty and undisciplined, and Morris apologized for the appearance of the ship and crew, and said they had been very busy for a few days. Her Chief Engineer was confined to a room on account of injuries received by falling down the hatchway, and she is short of assistant engineers, so much so, that it would be difficult to run the Electric Spark, but they may run both vessels over to Bermuda or Nassau, and leave the prize outside while they go in with the Florida, and procure some engineers for her.

The Electric Spark steams, in her present trim, but seven knots, owing to her being by the head. No doubt Morris will use her as a tender, at least until her coal—120 tons—gives out, or he may attempt to run her into Wilmington with a cargo.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 12.—The Florida now carries one hundred and thirty men. Captain Morris sent a letter to President Lincoln, and another to Admiral Farragut, stating that he was ready for the gunboat.

A steamer with two masts and one smoke-stack, supposed to be a United States man-of-war, come down the coast about ten o'clock to-day, and lay to a few miles off for about two hours, and then steamed rapidly out to sea.

THE TICONDEROGA AFTER THE FLORIDA.

PORTLAND, July 11.—The United States sloop-of-war Ticonderoga sailed last night in pursuit of the privateer Florida.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE PIRATE.

[From the Columbus (S. C.) Columbian.]

The Florida two months ago was at Brest, in France, undergoing repairs. The officials of that city and of the French Government, tendered every facility to the authorities of the ship, and for two months she occupied the Government dock, whilst her officers and men were the recipients of the hospitalities of the city. An indication of the sympathies of the French Government may be found in the fact that the Commander of the United States gunboat Kearsarge made a similar application to that of the Florida, but was refused. This vessel attempted to blockade the Florida, but the latter evaded her with ease.

Her complement is 130 men and 13 officers. All live well, clothe well, and feed well. Oysters, turkeys, and delicacies of every description, captured on the prizes, supply their larder, and these are served in the commonest messes of the ship, with silver knives and forks. Think of that, ye hungry landsmen! Capt. Maffit, the former commander of the Florida, is now in a Confederate port, in command of a steamer owned by the State of Georgia—one of the fastest vessels afloat, and in every way adapted to the purpose of a blockade-runner. Lieut. Manigault Morris, of this State, is now in command of the Florida. The total number of prizes captured and burned by this ship is twenty-eight. Her tender, the Tacony, Lieut. Reed commanding, took twenty-one before being burned off the harbor of Portland, Maine. Half the value of each of these prizes is distributed among the officers and crew of the captor. The other half is placed to the account of the Confederate Government. Every man on board is, therefore, "well to do" in the world. The armament of the Florida has not been altered since she went into commission, and consists of a 120-pound Blakely rifle gun amidships, some metal on the bow, and six broadside 68-pound Blakely rifles.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, July 13.—The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d, has arrived.

There had been no fighting in Denmark since the capture of Alsen.

The loss of the Danes at Alsen was 2,500 to 3,000, mostly in killed, including eighty-one officers.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—Cotton firmer but unchanged for most descriptions, but American is advancing. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions firm.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—American stocks—Ill. C., 39a37 discount ex. div.; Erie, 50a52.

LATEST.—LONDON, July 3, Sunday morning.—Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 90 1-8a90 1-4. Markets generally closed quiet.

A cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon. The meeting at Lord Salisbury's on Monday morning will, it is said, be composed of members of the House of Lords. They will decide on the course to be adopted in regard to the Danish question and the vote of censure.

On Monday night in lieu of the second paragraph of Mr. D'Israeli's motion, Mr. Havergate will move to submit to her Majesty, as the opinion of the House, that the independence of Denmark and the possession of the kingdom on the terms proposed by the representatives of the neutral powers, ought to be guaranteed.

Jutland has been placed under Prussian administration.

Mr. Newgate will offer another amendment to the vote of censure, namely, that England ought to guarantee the independence of Denmark and the integrity of her possessions.

LONDON, July 3.—The London *Times* of to-day argues from the China's news that affairs in America are again unpromising to Gen. Grant, but accords to him certain admiration for such stubborn and invincible resistance as he displays.

The *Morning Post* publishes a diplomatic document confirming the fact that the holy alliance between Russia, Austria and Prussia is consummated.

The Bank of France lost $3,000,000 in specie during the week.

FROM NEW YORK.

Secretary Fessenden and the Banks.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The *Commercial* says the Committee on Banks adjourned, having no proposition from Secretary Fessenden before them, and consequently nothing to act on. It is understood, however, that if the Secretary should propose a loan of $50,000,000 on bonds, the banks are ready to take the pro rata proportion, though this would make the condition that the Secretary accept checks in payment, as they have not enough legal tenders.

Gen. Sanford says the number of troops that will leave the city in a few days will far exceed the quota called to furnish, owing to progress in recruiting.

The 56th and 28th, Brooklyn regiments, will leave for Washington on Saturday.

A special mail for Washington was sent from the post-office here this afternoon by the revenue cutter Wyandotte.

It appears that our imports, which have been so very large of late, have within the few past weeks received an important check. Last week they were three and a half millions; the week ending July 2d four million three hundred thousand; week previous nearly six and a half millions. The weekly average during May was about $8,000,000.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A great fire took place last night at Pier No. 1 North River, near the battery, causing the destruction of the freight steamer John Potter, together with her cargo, which is ... long; a house at the upper end of the pier, where several offices were situated; a receiving depot of freight adjoining the pier—all the property of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company—besides three cargoes of general freight, which had been brought from Amboy to this city, and was mostly stored on the pier. Other property, including a fire engine and hose carriage, was also destroyed. The total loss by this fire is estimated at $300,000.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Navy Department is beginning to realize the value of naval artillerists, such as the seamen of the Kearsarge, and has determined to make use of them in repelling the rebel invaders. On Sunday night orders were received from Washington to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station. With the alacrity which characterizes all his movements, Admiral Paulding immediately transmitted a copy of the dispatch to the commanding officer of the receiving ship North Carolina, who at once took measures to obey instructions. Some hundreds, the exact number cannot be stated, were immediately sent off, in charge of the executive officer of the yard, Captain Paulding. The men evinced enthusiasm as is customary among among jack tars on such an occasion. Once ready for the train, no time was lost in getting them off.

It is now understood that another draft will be forwarded from this place as soon as circumstances will permit. The immediate object for which the sailors are needed, is the manning of impromptu batteries in the neighborhood of Baltimore, should the somewhat exciting rumors of rebel movements in that vicinity turn out to be true. It is probable that dispatches similar to that received here, have been sent to the commandants of the navy yards at Boston, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, N. H., and Norfolk. From these places, in a very short time, a pretty large force of trained gunners could be obtained, whose services, in an hour of peril, especially when cannon are plenty, might prove of the greatest value. There cannot be less than twenty war vessels in commission at the different stopping places and navy yards within a few hours' travel of Baltimore. The crews of the greater portion of them could be temporarily withdrawn, without serious embarrassment to public interests, and placed at the batteries to resist the progress of the rebels. Being trained and admirably drilled, their experience and discipline could not help contributing largely to the aid of our troops. It is not unlikely that a squadron of light draught gunboats will be ordered to the threatened city, and if expedient, they could be unmanned and their sailors and marines added to the garrison of the place.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Guerillas on the Ohio River—Horse Thieves and Depredations.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—The banks of the Ohio river swarm with guerilla bands. Every steamer arriving from below brings reports of the operations of the thieving gangs at different points along the Ohio between Louisville and Smithland. Several days ago, one of the horse-thieves crossed from the Kentucky to the Indiana shore, entered Newberg, and stole a mule from one of the citizens. The act was extremely bold, and the scoundrel repented his undertaking the next day. A party of the citizens followed and captured him and the stolen property at Grandview. He was turned over to the civil authorities for trial. As the Tarascon passed Newburg on her down trip on Friday last, a party of fifteen mounted guerillas made their appearance on the Kentucky bank, as if they intended to make an attack on the steamer. The pilot kept the boat close to the Indiana shore, which placed her out of effective range of the guns of the guerillas. The gang moved down the river bank, regulating their speed according to that of the Tarascon. No opportunity was offered them to make a successful attack, and, on arriving at the mouth of Green river, they gave up the chase.

On Friday night a band of guerillas camped on the river bank opposite Newberg, and the citizens were very much alarmed, fearing that a raid would be made on the town. The Newbergers were out in arms on the watch the entire night, and the village presented a decided military appearance. Morning dawned, and the band broke up their encampment, without even attempting to cross over and invade Indiana soil.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Matters—Stamps

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has promulgated the following explanatory of the new Revenue law, which goes into effect on the 1st of August next:

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp required thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without any stamp; and if issued after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot be afterward effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many cases by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c, in which cases these, as the original processes, severally require stamps.

Writs of *scire facias* are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument, that is to say, for every sum of $500, or any fractional part thereof of the amount secured by the mortgage at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of 50 cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and canceled by any one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interests conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required by such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 13.—The steamer City of Alton, from Memphis, yesterday, brings one hundred and seven bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The Memphis and New Orleans papers contain no news.

New Advertisements.

TO PRINTERS.
BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED
AT TRIBUNE JOB ROOM.

PARTIAL DEAFNESS, DISEASES OF THE EYE, And CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS of the Head and Throat exclusively and successfully treated by DR. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago. Artificial Eyes, Ear Drums, &c.

THE RAID INTO MARYLAND is only equalled by the raid upon Everitt's Art Gallery. The rush is tremendous. Cartes de Visite will be taken at this popular establishment for a few days longer for two dollars per dozen. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY KEAN, Operator.

NOTICE.—A general meeting of the Journeymen Cordwainers' Association will take place July 15th, on Dearborn street. Important business will be transacted.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, PRIZE MONEY, &c.—Cash advanced to those having good Pension, Bounty or Prize Money claims. All claims entrusted to me will receive prompt attention and adjusted with promptness by Government. Office 45 Clark street. P. O. Box 1166. W. K. WELLS, Attorney at Law.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Journeymen Lumber Inspectors will be held at their rooms, corner of Franklin and South Water streets, On Friday Evening, July 15th, at 7½ o'clock. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. Wanted to purchase for cash good business property, improved or unimproved. Address ... Tribune office.

RESIDENCE LOTS. Handsome Lots on Sangamon and Peoria streets, in the Block opposite the residence of Hon. J. C. Haines, for sale cheap for cash. By SAMUEL GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 124 Dearborn street.

NORTH SIDE LOTS. A large number of Lots on Wells, Franklin, Market, Oak and other streets, north of Chicago avenue, for sale for cash and on time by SAMUEL GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 124 Dearborn street.

$150 REWARD.—The above reward will be given on return of one Patent Watch, 1-5 independent seconds, Jules Jurgensen maker, No. ..., Copenhagen, ... chain attached; also, one shirt, and pin with diamonds, ... The above articles, with clothing, and fifty dollars in money, was stolen from my house on Spencer street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on the morning of the Fourth of July—supposed to have been taken between 1 and 4 o'clock in the morning. The above reward will be given on return of the watch, chain and pin, ... M. FUNKHOUSER, St. Louis, Mo. Can get the above reward by calling at ... South Water street, Chicago.

LABAR & BORTREE. CHOICE FLOUR Of best brands in the market. No. 23 South Water street.

FOR SAGINAW DIRECT.—We can take freight for the above port ANY TIME THIS WEEK.

... Life Syrup

New SOLUTION

DOCTOR BIGELOW WILL RETURN TO ... AUGUST 15th. IMPORTANT BUSINESS CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME.

FOR BUFFALO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The splendid passenger steamer ONTONAGON, CAPT. TOMPKINS, Leaves her dock this (Thursday) evening, foot of South LaSalle street, for Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Port Sarnia and Buffalo. A. T. SPENCER, Agent.

FOR BUFFALO.—The Western Transportation Company's first-class screw Steamer, Tonawanda, WILL LEAVE HER DOCK, Foot of North Lasalle-st., For Buffalo and intermediate ports, THIS EVENING. For passage apply to S. ROWE, Ticket Agent, Foot of State street and No. 1 Adams House.

FOR BUFFALO. THE FAVORITE STEAMER "Fountain City," CAPT. ROUNDS, Will leave her Dock, foot of North Dearborn Street, Thursday Evening, at 6 O'Clock. For passage tickets apply to A. A. SAMPLE, General Ticket Agent. OFFICES: No. 52 South Clark street, No. 12 North Wells street, Massasoit House. RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agents.

HERRING'S Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

FISH! FISH! WHITEFISH, TROUT, LAKE HERRING, PICKEREL, &c., For Sale in Barrels, Halves and Quarters, by E. E. BROMILOW & Co., Wholesale Fish Dealers, 104 South Water St.

THE LYMAN Self-Sealing Fruit Jar BEST IN USE. FOR SALE BY BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street.

CHICAGO TURBINE WATER WHEEL, Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets. The best in use. Send for Circular. Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths AND ALL MILL FURNISHINGS. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Foot of West Washington st., Chicago. Post Office Box 874.

I REALLY BELIEVE THE dust will spoil everything in the house if father don't remember to call at NOBLE & CO'S Notion and Toy Bazaar, And purchase a FEATHER DUSTER. They keep a large assortment for Pianos, Whatnots, Pictures, Carriages and general use. 175 LAKE STREET, SIGN OF THE YANKEE.

TO MILLERS. THE ROCK RIVER PAPER COMPANY Are General Western Agents for HURD'S AUBURN Flour Sacks, They are better than ordinary Cotton Sacks. W. E. HALE, Agent, 20 Lasalle street.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN PRIZE.—By virtue of a writ of sale issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, in Prize, dated on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1864, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit: 31 bales of Cotton, the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern. D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal. Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1864.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS. FOR SALE, One cask of fine Brandy; also, one cask of SHERRY WINE. ... North Clark street.

LOANS MADE ON CITY REAL ESTATE For one to ten years, at reasonable rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Loan Agency and Real Estate Office, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. Lots and Stores Nos. 19 and 21 and No. 112 Dearborn street; also House and Lot on Michigan avenue. Inquire of C. BENTLEY, 112 Dearborn street.

EYE & EAR. Cross Eyes Straightened in one minute, Deafness and discharges from the ear cured, Cataracts and Films removed, Artificial Eyes inserted, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear treated, as for nine years past, to receive the special attention of DR. UNDERWOOD, 121 Randolph street, Chicago.

WOOL! WOOL! 200,000 Pounds Wool, Delivered at Milwaukee, for sale. Inquire at 171 So. Water street. H. O. ARMOUR & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT, RYE MALT, YEAST MALT. LEWIN & MORSE, P. O. Box 1873. No. 3 Board of Trade Building.

AN EXCELLENT STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE CHEAP. An eight horse Portable Steam Engine on a Ten Horse Power Boiler, all as good as new and in excellent running order. Engine made by Warrington, and boiler by Geiser, has Gardner & Robertson's compensation governor, Ashcroft's steam gauge, and steam and water fittings complete. A powerful, working machine and one of the best engines ... May be seen in operation at the Evening ... Office. J. F. ROUNDS, 46 State street.

$300,000—CITY REAL ESTATE WANTED. The undersigned is authorized to purchase first class City Property, improved or unimproved, to the amount of over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Owners wishing to sell for cash or on time, are requested to ... J. P. ... Room No. 3.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.—Some of the best Residences in the city are now offered for sale ... Apply to J. F. ... Room No. 2.

CITIZENS, HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW TRUSS? IT CURES RUPTURE. ... Box 2823.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT." ...

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

THE INVADERS.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the Maryland raid, its success up to this moment is sufficiently decided and positive to humiliate the Northern people, and ought to kindle the blood of the people of the Middle States with a feeling very akin to shame. When Indiana was invaded, at the call of her Governor, 50,000 men sprang to arms within forty-eight hours. They left the plow in the furrow, impressed horses wherever they could find them, and in two days stood ready to defend the soil of the State from the tread of the foe. The Governor of Ohio at the same time called for 75,000 men, and his call was promptly responded to.

Within three hundred miles of Baltimore is a population greater than that of the whole rebel "Confederacy." And yet 35,000 rebels cross the Potomac, wander *ad libitum* over Maryland, endanger and threaten to capture the capital and—five militia regiments from the State of New York are dimly hinted to be getting ready to march! What is the reason of this shameful supineness on the part of the middle States when the foe has crossed their threshold, and the immense wealth of their great cities is endangered? Their Governors have issued proclamations calling for troops, but we fail to hear of any rush to the national standards. Why is this? In great part it is due undoubtedly to copperhead teachings and influences. Copperhead journals and orators are fond of telling their followers, and their followers like to be told, that this is a "war between the abolitionists and the secessionists, in which the Democratic party have no interest." Hence they have discouraged enlistments, opposed, prevented and nullified the late conscription law. Hence the administration is short of men. Hence the Union and the capital are endangered, and the rebels are industriously divesting the farmers of Maryland of such property as may be an inconvenience to them, and of some that would not. As the rebel reign of terror prevails alike over the just and the unjust, and visits alike the Copperhead and Abolitionist, it is to be hoped that by dint of hard drubbing, swift stealing and thorough pounding, the rebels may succeed in convincing the Pennsylvania Democrats at least, that they too have some interest in this war apart from a fat grab at contracts. The deficiency on the quota of Pennsylvania, which as nearly as known is some 55,000, would, if in the field, drive the whole rebel host out of Maryland. It may be that the fact that Pennsylvania furnishes a Secretary of War compensates for this deficiency in her quota, but we should prefer a Secretary at a cheaper rate.

GOLD AND PRICES.

As a proof that the gold market is not regulated by the state of military affairs, yesterday, while the whole military question was only blue, gold was drooping. A month ago when Grant was all the while advancing, gold constantly rose. If it rises with victories and droops with reverses, it is plain that the military condition does not rule it, however it may aid in influencing it.

The underlying truth is, that money which is not actually convertible into specie, depreciates, no matter how sound it may be. Had we no war at all, and should the United States issue bills and not redeem them with specie, they would be at a discount.

Let John Smith be worth a million of money and possess the most unquestionable character for integrity—let him issue notes for fifty thousand dollars, passing as currency, but which are not actually redeemed with gold or silver, and the notes will depreciate. But let Adam Jones be worth ten thousand dollars, with a fishy reputation; and let him get his notes into circulation to the amount of $500,000, for which he keeps on hand the ten thousand in specie, so that Pat can go and change his dollar note for a dollar in gold, and Jones' notes will be at par. No matter how sure the greenbacks may be of redemption, that alone will not keep them up, because you cannot go to the bank and swap dollar for dollar. This being the fact, there is room for any extent of play, up and down on the financial scale, to which the necessities, or the fears, or the folly of men may be driven. There is no valid reason to-day, known to any living man, why gold should be worth more than fifteen per cent above the greenbacks. But as the matter cannot be put to the proof by exchanging the one for the other, Tom and Dick and Harry may be made to believe there is some reason, and so be induced to pay three for one. We have revenue laws which will enable the Government to realize $400,000,000 per annum. Our expenses are probably less than $800,000,000. What sane man thinks any inherent necessity exists for the present scale of prices? Whether the matter will change or not for the better, in the coming three months, we cannot tell; but it ought to.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The rebels seek to make the impression that no advantage has been gained by the advance of Gen. Grant upon Richmond. They knew it would be a damaging impression, produced by the destructive raids which have been made on all sides of their capital; that it would lead to the feeling that their chief city was beleaguered, and their army was powerless to help it. How should such impression be removed? How, but by sending a force to rage about Washington in the same way, and to show that what we could do to disturb and distress them, they could do to disturb and distress us? This does not at all conflict with the other object; but both work together, viz: that of getting supplies; for the rebels want supplies in Virginia as badly as they want relief from Grant's army, and in fact both wants are in a manner one.

We may thus be sure that the force is pretty large, for it would answer them no purpose to send a small one, which could be scattered and destroyed by any of the parties we have had raiding about in Virginia. In order to do its work thoroughly, they must have force sufficient to stand its ground and scatter its thieving parties in all directions with impunity. But it is not probable that any very large force has been detailed from Petersburg for the object, for two reasons. One, that it would not be safe, and the other, that it would not be necessary. It would not be safe, because Grant is not to be neglected, even with intrenchments. If Lee sends away his army, he does it at the peril of all he has in Virginia. Nor is it necessary, because the rebels have a large force which has been scattered about here and there attending to various jobs of work, and which could be combined for a raid about Washington. Breckinridge met Sigel with a goodly sized army. They had a force at Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and elsewhere, out of which, with a division or two of Lee's army they could easily combine 30,000 men. And such a body could gather 15,000 more of bushwhackers, militia, and citizens for a special enterprise; so that there is no difficulty in accounting for the force in Maryland.

But how far can it succeed? As to its plundering, we have no doubt it will be a splendid success for the rebels. Indeed, it is already a success. Its beasts and merchandise are to-day stringing into Richmond in a perfect cloud. As to its moral impression, it will amount to little permanently. For the present it causes a prodigious flurry; but the difference is that this force will have to withdraw, and when it does, nothing will be left of it, and the distance it will have to go will preclude its repetition very quickly. It is done at arm's length, and our people will be on the lookout for another of the kind. Consequently all its losses will be repaired, and all its effects disappear, as soon as it is gone. We cannot for a moment admit that it will be tolerated where it is, any longer than till our forces assemble to overthrow it.

But with Richmond the case is slightly different. Grant's army is still there, and we hope and believe is to remain there till Richmond is taken. Consequently his raids can be renewed as often as it suits him. It is his fault if he do not keep the communications of Richmond cut. He has his hand on its throat; he is close at its side—not with a few thousands on an expedition 200 miles away, but upon a near and secure base, with water communications, and a splendid navy to support him.

The rebels will not take as much as they hoped, by their motion. They will get more than we wish, because they will get supplies; and it is a sad thing that we are not yet waked up to the fact, that their return North for supplies is as sure to be an annual occurrence as the continuation of the war. Let nobody be alarmed, then. It is easy by this time to see both the aim and the result of this matter.

☞ A Copperhead paper cooly says in speaking of the causes of the war:

"Giving credence to the years of teachings and of threats indulged in by the anti-slavery party, the South deemed its safety endangered, and without waiting for an overt act of the new administration, it plunged into secession. Knowing this state of things, Democrats believed that the first step to bring the South back to its allegiance should be to dispossess the present party in power."

How does this expectation tally with the fact that the whole work of secession was matured and perfected during the last Democratic Administration? The Democratic party was deliberately rent in twain at the Charleston Convention, before Mr. Lincoln was nominated. The Southern wing of the party repudiated squatter sovereignty long before the election of 1860, and gave ample warning to the Northern wing, that if it insisted on nominating Douglas the South would bolt and smash the party. It was the teachings of squatter sovereignty and the nomination of Douglas that plunged the Southern Democracy first into secession from the party, and next from the Union. If the Northern Democrats had swallowed the Lecompton Constitution and the doctrine of slavery protection, and had discarded Douglas, and agreed to support Jeff. Davis or Breckinridge for President, the "South" would have remained in the Union, and there would be no war, as the Republicans would have quietly acquiesced in the election of either of these "Democratic" leaders.

To replace the "Democrats" in power would merely have the effect of humiliating and dishonoring the country in the eyes of the world, as the Democrats would attempt to placate the rebels by making disgraceful concessions, which the latter would spurn with scorn and contempt, whereupon the Northern "Democracy" having played out their cards, would sign the death warrant of the Union by making a disunion peace, and turning over the dishonored fragments of the Republic to their successors. This is what would happen if the people should "dispossess the present party in power," and hand over the Government to the Copperheads.

The Newspaper Suppression Case.

The arrest of Gen. Dix was the subject of a good deal of argument, touching the rights of the Federal Executive, in time of civil war, in a peaceful State, before Judge Russell, in the Court of Sessions, of New York city, on Saturday afternoon. The District Attorney and Attorney General appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the State, the defendants being represented by ex-Judge Pierrepont and Wm. M. Evarts, Esqs. For Gen. Dix it was argued that, having acted under the express order of the President, who was specially empowered to issue that order by act of Congress, and the circumstances of the country and the existence of civil war, he ought to be discharged. In reply the District Attorney contended that the act of Congress under which the order of the President was issued was unconstitutional; that it conferred no such special authority as authorized the act in question; that the State of New York was at peace, and therefore exempt from the operation of martial law, and that the Constitution specially provided against the imprisonment of any citizen without due process of law, and against restrictions on the liberty of the press. Therefore the defendants were guilty of inciting to riot; forcible entry and detainer; false imprisonment. Attorney General Cochrane followed on the same side, contending that martial law was unknown to the common law of England, and the American Constitution in time of peace, and that martial law, to exist, must be proclaimed, which has not been done in New York. The arguments in the case were summed up for the defense by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., who laid it down that they could not restrict themselves to purely legal considerations, but must allow for the existence of a civil war; that Congress had decided, and the Supreme Court allowed, that in time of war the President might assume and exercise the powers necessary for the safety of the nation; that the existence of civil war endowed Congress with certain invigorating powers of legislation, and that the suspension of the habeas corpus conferred upon the Executive the power of making arrests, and consequently indemnified its officers. The Judge reserved his decision until August 1.

Obituary.

George P. Morris died at his residence in New York city, yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Morris was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1802. At an early age he removed to New York, where he commenced his literary career by writing for the journals, particularly the New York *Gazette* and the *American*, to the first of which he contributed verses as early as his fifteenth year. In August 1823, in conjunction with Samuel Woodworth, he commenced the publication of the New York *Mirror*, which was discontinued December 31, 1842, under the financial disasters of the times. In 1843 Mr. Morris associated himself with Mr. Willis in the publication of the *New Mirror*, and in 1844 established the *Evening Mirror*, a daily paper. At the close of 1845 he commenced alone a weekly journal called the *National Press*, the title of which was in November, 1846, changed to that of the *Home Journal*, since which time it has been conducted by himself and Mr. Willis. As a song writer, however, rather than a journalist, Mr. Morris has acquired his chief reputation. Of his "Woodman Spare that Tree" several millions of copies are said to have been circulated. In 1853 Mr. Morris also published a volume entitled "The Deserted Bride and other Poems," and he has edited a volume of "American Melodies," consisting of songs by upward of two hundred and fifty American writers, and, in conjunction with Mr. Willis, the "Prose and Poetry of Europe and America." In 1837 he produced a successful drama, founded on incidents in the American revolution, entitled "Briercliff"; and in 1842 he wrote the libretto of "The Maid of Saxony," an opera set to music by Charles E. Horn. He has also published a volume of prose sketches entitled "The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots" (1838). Mr. Morris has resided for many years at Undercliff, a country seat on the Hudson River, nearly opposite West Point, and has been Brigadier General in the New York State Militia.

Towns in Maryland Occupied by the Rebels.

Frederick City, Capital of Frederick county, is situated two miles west of the Monocacy River, is sixty miles from Baltimore, and forty four miles northwest from Washington. A branch railroad connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In importance it is considered the second city in the State. The houses are mostly built of brick and stone, and the streets are wide, crossing each other at right angles. Population in 1860, eight thousand one hundred and forty-three.

Westminster—this thriving town is located near the source of the Patapsco River, in Carroll county, and is fifty-eight miles north-northwest from Annapolis. A branch railroad connects it with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railway. Population about twelve hundred.

Cockeysville—this is a small post town in Baltimore county, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, north from Annapolis about forty miles.

Hagerstown is the capital of Washington county, and is situated near the west bank of Antietam Creek, and nine miles from the Potomac, and eighty-six miles from Baltimore. It is the southern terminus of the Franklin Railroad, and enjoys considerable trade, the country around being densely populated and very productive. Population four thousand two hundred.

Point of Rocks is a small village in Frederick county, on the Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Distance from Annapolis sixty-five miles.

New Market is also a small post-town in Frederick county, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and ten miles east by south of Frederick.

☞ A key to the policy of the President to be pursued towards Vallandigham has been recently given in a meeting between the Kentucky delegation to Congress and Mr. Lincoln relative to the case of Colonel Wolford. This officer it will be remembered, was arrested by General Burbridge and sent to Washington, where he has since remained, reporting daily to the War Department. In answer to the request that the order of General Burbridge be rescinded, the President replied that he should not depart from the policy before pursued concerning Vallandigham. Mr. Mallory remarked that the Vallandigham order was inoperative, that individual having returned to Ohio. Mr. Lincoln replied in substance, that he had no official knowledge of Vallandigham's return, and that when Mr. Vallandigham made his presence known by objectionable acts the Executive would be prepared to act. The application in favor of Colonel Wolford was not granted.

☞ We learn from the Arizona *Miner*, of May 25th, that the place selected by Gov. Goodwin for the capitol of Arizona, on Granite Creek, is to be called Prescott, in honor of the great historian. The Governor has appointed the 18th of July the day for holding an election for a Delegate to Congress, and for electing members of the Legislative Assembly for that Territory.

☞ Capt. Semmes is a fine specimen of Southern chivalry. He first surrenders himself and his vessel, and then escapes by turning his hat and coat inside out, swimming to the Deerhound, hiding under a sail and giving out that he was drowned.

THE NAME KEARSARGE.—This name, which has now become a household word, deserves a proper cradling, as regards its pronunciation and spelling, ere it passes into the vernacular. As correctly given in the editorial and news columns of the *Press* on several occasions, it is Kearsar-ge, and not Kearsage, as it is frequently mis-syllablized and mis-spelt. Evidently it is an Indian name, taken from the well-known mountain in New Hampshire. It has been called rough, ugly and incuphonious, but it should be a not unmusical name if we respect its Indian pronunciation. This is Kear-sar-ge, the accentuation being light, and the emphasis on the soft second syllable, the last syllable being given with the hard g. The name is therefore almost as melodious as those of many Italian singers, and we suppose it is so pronounced by the crew of the Kearsarge and the educated people of New England.

☞ Capt. J. A. Winslow, of the gunboat Kearsarge, who has distinguished himself in the sinking of the Alabama, is a native of Wilmington, N. C., where he was born in 1811. His mother was a Southern woman; his father was from the North, and descended from the old Plymouth stock of Winslows. John Winslow was educated at Dedham, Massachusetts, and at 14 years of age entered the Navy as Midshipman, being indebted to Daniel Webster for his place. His family reside in Roxbury, Mass. Our naval officers had little faith in the capacity of the Kearsarge to cope with the Alabama. Even Capt. Winslow, we learn, has repeatedly advised the Navy Department to strengthen the blockading force off Cherbourg. He said he would do his best, however, and nobly has he done it.

☞ The motto of the Alabama was *Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera*: "Help yourself and God will help you." She helped herself, but it was the other gentleman helped her, in the end!

STATE NEWS.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

The chinch bug has ruined the spring wheat crop in the county. Winter wheat looks well. Corn, barley, rye and oats promise a good return.

John Shresmith, son of Wm. Shresmith, of Kent, was drowned in Yellow Creek, on Sunday last.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

The grain warehouse at Shirley, owned by J. A. Wilson, of Bloomington, was struck by lightning a few days since and consumed. The fire commenced in the telegraph office. Loss $5,000.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

M. P. Rindlaub, for some time editor of the Warren *Independent*, has become editor of the Grant county *Herald*.

Several buildings were blown down at Dunleith by the late storm. The I. C. R. R. coal shed and culvert were damaged to the amount of $5,000.

The Dunleith liquor shops, hereafter, are to close on Sunday.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

The chinch bug has pretty nearly destroyed the wheat in Coal Valley township, and has now commenced on the corn.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

A Union Convention will be held in this county, at Fremont, August 13, to nominate a representative to the Legislature, and county candidates.

The corn looks well in this county.

PEORIA COUNTY.

A little boy named Kirkman was drowned at Peoria on Saturday.

A decision was rendered on Saturday last adverse to the claim of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, against the P., P. & J. road. This decision grants to another road the right to enter Peoria.

FULTON COUNTY.

Mrs. Harper, of Liverpool township, whose husband is in the field, tore a butternut breastpin from a woman named Mary Anderson, in church. The citizens of Canton presented her a dress pattern of American manufacture, and the ladies of the vicinity trimmed it with the "Red, White and Blue."

The corn looks better in this county than usual at this time of year.

The Administration and Slavery.

That veteran abolitionist, H. C. Wright, contributes to the Liberator the following of anti-slavery "events" which have occurred since Mr. Lincoln's inauguration:

1. Emancipation in Western Virginia.
2. Emancipation in Missouri.
3. Emancipation in the District of Columbia.
4. Emancipation in Maryland.
5. Slavery abolished and forever prohibited in all Territories.
6. Kansas admitted as a free State.
7. Provisions made to admit Colorado, Nebraska and Navada as free States.
8. Organization of Idaho, Montana, Dacotah and Arizona as free Territories.
9. Recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia.
10. Three millions of slaves declared free by Proclamation of the President, January 1, 1863.
11. All Fugitive Slave Laws repealed.
12. Inter-state slave trade abolished.
13. Negroes admitted to equal rights in United States courts, as parties to suits and as witnesses.
14. Equality of the negro recognized in the public conveyances of the District of Columbia.
15. All rebel States prohibited from returning to the Union with slavery.
16. Free labor established on numerous plantations in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.
17. Schools for the education of freed slaves in South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, and in Eastern Virginia—where, till within three years, to educate the negro was punishable with death.
18. The wives and children of all slaves employed as freemen in military and other service of the United States made free.
19. All negroes, bond and free, enrolled as part of the military force of the nation.
20. The loyal people of Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Florida seeking a return to the Union on the basis of freedom to all and of the abolition and prohibition of slavery.
21. The abolition and prohibition of slavery by an amendment of the Constitution passed in the Senate by two thirds majority, and by nearly the same in the House. Lost by lack of three or four votes, through the influence of Democratic members.
22. The nation, through its representatives in Baltimore, June 8, made the abolition and prohibition of slavery the basis of its governmental administration for the future.
23. The Federal Government forbidden to employ any man as a *slave*, in any capacity.
24. One hundred and fifty thousand negroes mostly freed slaves, in the pay and uniform of the Government as soldiers.

A Copperhead Falsehood Exposed.

[From the Springfield Journal.]

The straits to which Copperheads are reduced for arguments in favor of the "Grave-digger of the Chickahominy," are shown by the following, which appeared in the telegraphic correspondence from this city to the Missouri *Republican* and Chicago *Times* of Saturday last:

The 22d regiment, numbering 230 men, were mustered out to-day. *Out of the number 210 men are for McClellan for President.*

We are informed by officers of the 22d, well acquainted with the sentiments of the regiment, that the above statement is absolutely false. They assert that so far from the statement of the *Republican*-*Times* correspondent being true, there are not over ten men in the regiment who are unqualifiedly for McClellan. We are further informed that a prominent officer of the gallant 22d called upon the correspondent in question, on Saturday last, and demanded the correction of the misrepresentation, as it was "an unqualified lie"—and that the correspondent promised to make the correction. In explanation of the reason for his statement he (the correspondent) admitted that he had done it for effect. For proof of the truth of the above we are authorized to refer to Lieut. Colonel Francis Swanwick, of the 22d Illinois, now in this city.

The 22d was organized in June, 1861, from Southern Illinois, (being chiefly from the counties of Clinton, Madison, St. Clair, Bond, Monroe, Marion and Randolph) and was originally commanded by the gallant Colonel Henry Dougherty, who lost a leg at Belmont. The regiment has just been mustered out, its term of service having expired.

Since writing the above we have been handed the following statement, which will explain itself.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10, 1864.

We, the undersigned, commissioned officers of the 22d Illinois Infantry having seen an article in the *Missouri Republican* of the 9th inst., in which it was stated that two hundred and ten (210) men out of two hundred and ninety (290) of the regiment were "McClellan men"—that is in favor of Gen. McClellan for the next President—pronounce that statement to be an unqualified falsehood.

F. Swanwick, Lieut. Col. Comd'g Regt., Chester, Ills.
Sam'l Johnson, Major, Collins Station, Ills.
J. Norris Morgan, Capt. Co. B, Alton, Ills.
A. J. Welch, 1st Lieut. Co. C, Centralia, Ills.
Saml. T. Malchom, Capt. Co. A, Carlyle, Ills.
J. W. Brown, Asst. Surgeon, Sparta, Ills.
W. S. Ford, Adjt., Carlyle, Ill.
Jas. L. Buchanan, Capt. Co. K, Greenville, Ills.
Monroe McAdams, 1st Lieut. Co. E, Greenville, Ills.
Frank H. Allen, 1st Lieut. Co. B, Alton, Ills.
Robt. McKennie, 2d Lieut. Co. B, Alton, Ills.
Wm. Leishman, 2d Lieut. Co. K, Belleville, Ills.
Anthony Young, 1st Lieut. Co. K, Alton, Ills.

Every officer remaining in Springfield signed the above, and I am confident every one in the regiment would cheerfully have done so had they been present. F. SWANWICK.

Shameful Attack upon an American Consul.

[From the Bermuda (West India) Advocate, June 29.]

A brutal and cowardly attack has been made upon the United States Consul here. The news of it did not reach us sufficiently early to furnish our readers with an account of the transaction last week, though it occurred before our last issue. It appears that a gang of fellows, representing themselves as belonging to the Florida, but, we are well assured, having no sort of authority or recognition from the gentlemanly and excellent men who officer that vessel, presented themselves at the American Consul's on Monday week, and after a few preliminary nonsenses proceeded to what we call at home pitch into him. He defended himself as best he might; and fortunate it was for him that our boy called on him at that critical moment, as he was not very far from being throttled. Our boy summoned the police, who were upon the scene of action in double-quick time, and a hard fight they had of it securing the prominent malefactor.

Let us ask whether we are living in the British Empire? It is the boast of Englishmen that the persons of Ambassadors, Consuls, &c., are sacred, and that British power protects them; but this is certainly an exceptional case. What was our Lieut. Governor about?—surely the least that the honor of the British nation demanded was a sentry.

Thus one by one is England adding to the long score of outrages yet to be settled.

Crops in Whiteside County.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, Ills., July 12, 1864.

The crop of wheat in this county is *very seriously* injured by the chinch bug—many fields that were promising a week ago are now almost entirely ruined from this cause. A heavy rain on the night of the 9th destroyed many of them, and thereby did much good.

Quite a number of farmers have begun harvesting before their crops fully matured in hopes to save at least a part of a crop. The damage amounts to many thousands of dollars.

Oats, corn, and potatoes, look well considering the recent extremely dry weather. Hay will be scarce. Broom corn, sorghum, &c., backward. H.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Raid in Maryland—Getting Rid of the Derelicts—Perfection of Our Base—General Grant Pegging Away.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, Virginia, July 7th, 1864.

THE REBEL DIVERSION FOR THE RELIEF OF RICHMOND.

The news of the appearance of a considerable force of the enemy on the Upper Potomac, for the apparent purpose of an invasive movement into Maryland, did not reach this army until night before last, owing to a temporary interruption of telegraphic communication with Washington. It caused neither great suprise nor anything like consternation at headquarters. A diversion of this kind was expected ever since it was known that part of Lee's army had been detached to operate against Hunter, and that the latter was beyond its reach in the south western part of the State. No apprehension is felt, that this demonstration will prove very formidable and compel a modification of the present intentions of General Grant with the Army of the Potomac. Unless those in charge of the secret service are certainly at fault as to their information in regard to the strength of the force that moved down the Shenandoah Valley, the troops at the disposal of the Government in the Middle Department and the Departments of Washington and Western Virginia ought to be sufficient to check it. Of this the people of the North may rest assured; General Grant will hold fast to his present line of operations and follow up his object of working his way into the rebel capital, no matter what movements the enemy may attempt to draw the main body of his army away from the vicinity of Richmond. If there be fears in the North that the experience of the summer of '61 will be re-enacted, they are entirely unfounded. The developments of the next fortnight will prove that I am correct in this. Even though the greater part of Lee's army should re-cross the James and start Northward, the line of operations, secured at such great sacrifices, will not be abandoned. Of the former contingency, however, there is as yet not the slightest indication.

Soldiers are extremely fond of variations in the course of their adventurous career. The country about Petersburg is absolutely destitute of all attractions. The heat continues oppressive. Not a drop of rain has fallen in the last three weeks. The drought has reduced the ground to a sea of deep dust. Life in the trenches is exhausting, monotonous, disgusting, dangerous, without the grand impulses of battle. For all these reasons it is not to be wondered that a strong desire for a change is prevalent throughout the army. While the occasion is regretted, yet there would be little lamentation if this scene of desolation was abandoned, and a region more "pleasing to the eye and more promising to the stomach," such as Southeastern Pennsylvania or Western Maryland, once more became the theatre of the operations of this army.

While, as I have stated, no enterprise the enemy can possibly undertake, will induce General Grant to abandon the line of the James, yet, as we cannot incur any risk in regard to the safety of Washington, certain movements meant to insure the latter more fully are now making by parts of this army. They are, however, small parts, and this movement will not affect the situation hereabouts to any material extent. Of course I cannot express myself more explicitly on this subject at the present time.

GETTING RID OF THOSE THAT HAVE BEEN FOUND WANTING.

As it is always the case in other campaigns, a vast number of instances of dereliction of duty by officers and men have occurred since the army marched out from Culpepper. Among the many new regiments that made the campaign with it, especially, a great many cases of incompetency and neglect of duty have occurred. To rid the army of worthless officers and punish enlisted men, court martials have been in session in every division and brigade during the last fortnight. As a rule, their findings have been very severe—particularly those against officers charged with cowardice, of whom, I regret to say, there were a goodly number. In this respect, several of the heavy artillery regiments, now serving as infantry in various divisions, have acquired a sort of negative distinction. The most condign punishment for poltroons with shoulder straps—reduction to the ranks—however, is still not inflicted as vigorously as it should be. To be cashiered, even if attended with the disgrace of the breaking of swords and tearing off of shoulder straps and buttons in front of their commands, has little effect upon such, so destitute of manhood and honor as to exhibit their poltroonery before the eyes of their subordinates.

PERFECTION OF OUR BASE.

The rapidity with which secondary bases have been created in this campaign is truly wonderful. When the army arrived on the south side of the river three weeks ago and City Point was made the main landing and depot, there was not the slightest trace of any facilities for landing, unloading or shipping to the port. Now the north bank is lined with substantial wharves for nearly a mile. Storehouses are going up as though by magic. The railroad has been repaired to a point as near to the front as practicable, and is in complete working order. The Quartermaster's Department is, indeed, managed most admirably in the army. General Grant has on several occasions expressed his high satisfaction with the perfection of its vast operations to Gen. Ingalls.

An immense general field hospital has been established on the James River, about one mile from City Point, close to the main road to the front. It covers nearly a square mile of ground, and contains nearly six hundred large sized tents, with accommodations for nearly six thousand patients. Surgeon Dalton, chief medical officer of the army, has the chief superintendence. A convenient landing is near by, at which wharves have also been constructed for hospital boats. One or two of these are despatched daily. Owing to the nearness of the main road the patients suffered considerably from dust. This drawback to their comfort has been removed within the last few days by the arrival of several steam-pumps from Washington, and the erection of water-tanks, from which water is conducted through pipes to every part of the hospital. To develop a regular system of water-works in less than a week for this small city of invalids is certainly a creditable performance.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Continuance of Guerilla Warfare—Steamboats in Danger—Outrages of the Bushwhackers—Fights with Militia—Gen. Rosecrans, etc.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, July 12, 1864.

The guerilla movements in the interior are no less annoying or extensive now than at any time during the last four or five weeks. In some respects they are far worse, and it is certain that in some counties the country has never been in worse condition from swarms of bushwhackers than it is now. The worst outrages are committed in the western portion of the State by rebels who pretend to be under Quantrell, though thus far that worthy has not personally appeared on the scene. There is abundant testimony that he has sent some of his men across the river into Clay and Platte counties, where the rebel sympathizers are numerous, and where Quantrel evidently expects a reinforcement. They have dashed into Ray county many times, and carried off a considerable amount of property. Were these people thoroughly loyal at heart, these outrages would rouse them to speedy measures to exterminate the invaders. But they don't exhibit the tenth part of the vigor they would manifest to-morrow to hunt down a score or two of fugitive negroes.

The rebels have tried hard to capture a steamboat on the Missouri river, but their trials have been fruitless. They came very near, however, making a prize of the Live Oak at the Waverly landing some days since, and the boat only escaped by leaving one of her officers in the hands of the guerillas. The watchman was killed by one of the two hundred shots fired into the steamer. The Metham, the War Eagle, the Jewess, and other boats have escaped the fury of the guerillas by refusing to land excepting at the principal points. Waverly, where the Live Oak affair occurred, is a miserable secession nest, where the first rebel meeting was held in this State in 1861. It was here, too, that the first rebel military company was raised, and here were the Stars and Bars floated long after they were pulled down in St Louis and Jefferson City. For its crimes the town ought to be blotted out, and the omission to burn it deserves deprecation.

Numerous fights with the guerillas have been reported during the week. The most prominent one took place near the Little Blue crossing in the Pleasant Hill woods, Independence road, between a company of the 2d Colorado cavalry and about 130 guerillas under Todd. The Union Captain and six of his men were killed—the rebel loss unknown. They succeeded in carrying off their wounded when they retreated towards the Pine Hills. In Clay county on the 5th Captain Kemper's company of the 9th Missouri cavalry, while watering their horses, received a volley from bushwhackers which killed six and wounded two of our men, among the latter the Captain himself. The bushwhackers made good their escape. The rebels also captured a forage train in Howard county on the 5th, and killed three of the sixteen militiamen engaged in guarding the train. Other skirmishes between three or four militiamen and as many guerillas are reported, but the details are not interesting.

What the rebels lack in courage in the open field, they make up in brazen impudence when there is no danger. They tore down the stars and stripes from a church in Gentryville on the 4th of July, while there were men enough in the house to have killed the last rebel of the thieving crew. They robbed a toll-gate keeper near Bowling Green of $1,200, and also made a raid into Rocheport, a few miles from Boonville, where they robbed all the stores and then took to the brush again. They robbed the stage from Cameron, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, to Lexington, of the mail and horses, and have gobbled up innumerable horses and small valuables from the inhabitants on both sides of the river. There is no reason to doubt that three quarters of these robberies are the work of returned rebels, sent hither by order of General Price, and aided and abetted by home traitors.

Gen. Rosecrans' order, No. 107, asking the co-operation of the people of the interior to suppress bushwhacking has not yet produced any visible fruit, owing to the course of the Conservatives in the interior who are trying to turn it to political account. All the Radicals ask is that known rebel sympathizers shall be excluded from a controlling voice in the management of military companies formed under this order. But the Conservatives say that every body who will advocate the doctrine of suppressing bushwhacking is entitled to a voice in the formation of such companies regardless of their past life. Upon this rock the two sides have split. The Radicals fearing from the experience of the Paw Paw militia, that the Government muskets and powder will be used to overawe Radical Union men quite as much as to hurt rebels, if not more, the attention of Gen. Rosecrans has been called to this matter and it is probable an amendatory order may be issued. The Blair organ of this city has been doing its best to thwart the Union cause by pitching into the Radicals because they object to throwing the whole selection of officers into the hands of a Copperhead Governor.

There are no political events of importance to notice this week. The extreme hot weather is not favorable to the busy agitation of politics. Yesterday, the Northwestern Advisory Committee, appointed by the National Executive Committee of the Union party, met here at the Lindell Hotel, and proceeded to a preliminary organization, for the purpose of carrying on the November campaign in the Northwest. The Committee have determined to make their headquarters in this city, and send out immense quantities of documents to enlighten the people upon the issues of the campaign. Many delicate and important questions will be brought before the Advisory Committee, connected with the election, and the advantage of being near the ground is quite important.

The Copperheads are quite as deep in the mud, over the McClellan question, as the Radicals are upon the German disaffection and the nomination of Fremont. The Missouri *Republican* has come out openly for McClellan, which has disconcerted the scheme of the Fremont agitators considerably. There is a very strong peace faction among the Copperheads, who want a man who is unequivocally pledged to peace—Vallandigham, or Long, of Ohio, or Fernando Wood, of New York. They are active and uncompromising, and will not give up the fight easily. Their organ is the *Democratic Free Press*, (a traitorous sheet which ought to be suppressed,) published in this city.

The female secessionists here have been in a ferment during the last week, in consequence of the discovery of a peice of a Union soldiers' scull, labelled "Wilson's Creek, 1861," in the trunk of one of their number, Mrs. Col. Warwick Hough, just arrived from the rebel army, who was arrested by the Provost Guard. The husband of Mrs. Hough was Adjutant General at the time Claib Jackson was organizing State troops to coerce Missouri into the Southern Confederacy. Previous to this discovery the St. Louis female rebels were accustomed to deny the skull and bone ornament stories told by our prisoners, but now they are mum and fear stricken. As an evidence of the unanimity of the support given to Lincoln and Johnson by the Radicals of this State, it is only necessary to mention the fact that out of thirty Radical papers, twenty-six support the Baltimore nomination, three German and one English paper support Fremont. Of the four or five Clay-bank or Blair journals the St. Louis *Union* alone pretends to support Lincoln, while one of the others has come out flat-footed for the Copperheads. The balance have given the ticket the cold shoulder, though Switzler, of the *Columbia Statesman*, says Lincoln's letter is tame and spiritless.

The Congressional nominations of the Radicals are destined to give considerable trouble to this county. Mr. Blow, from the Second District, has come out for Fremont, and will, probably, be re-elected, but in the First District the Germans wont support a Lincoln man, and want to nominate a full-blooded Fremonter. Such a course will give the District to the Copperheads.

There are thirty steamboats now laid up at this port. Cause—low water and guerillas.

ITEMS.

Admiral Anson and some other Englishmen are contributing money to buy Semmes a new sword. A correspondent asks: Why did not Semmes keep the one he had?

— Among the guns in position in Grant's camp is one which the men have named the "Petersburg Express." It is a 30-pounder Parrott, and is said to make good time.

— The Sanitary Commission sent 44,000 lbs of tomatoes, pickles, &c., to the army before Petersburg last week.

— Meyerbeer leaves to each of his daughters an income of 36,000 francs a year, and one of 93,000 francs to his widow.

— A splendid ebony gold-headed cane has been presented to Gen. Lane, of Kansas, for his efforts in the Baltimore Convention, in behalf of the delegates from Arkansas and other States.

— Miss Harriet Hosmer will visit Boston in August next. She has finished her "Sleeping Faun," which is said to be the finest work that she has executed, and bears the impress of a high order of genius.

— A barber in Stockton, California, has invented a fan to keep flies off his customers. A wheel four feet in diameter is placed in one of the bath rooms, where it can be set in motion by turning the spigot of a water pipe over it, when it propels the fanning apparatus, arranged along the ceiling of the house over the chairs occupied.

— It is somewhat singular that, while our soldiers are so anxious for onions, our gallant sailors object to leeks.

— A Parisian has invented a machine by which cartes de visite may be printed at the rate of 100 per minute, without ink and without pressing or drying.

— Hat, cap and fur dealers in Boston have entered into an agreement to sell only for cash hereafter.

— A Newport (R. I.) school ma'am has been complained of to the authorities for making her refractory pupils hold aloes in their mouth for several hours. Some of the children have been severely sick in consequence.

— English words are creeping gradually into the German language. At Hamburg, there has just appeared "*Essays*, wissenschaftlichen und litterarischen Inhalts, von H. Holland; aus dem Englischen von B. Althaus." We recently noticed that "stationery" had also been adopted.

— Speaking of Fourth of July celebrations the Richmond *Dispatch* says "the only doctrine of the whole Declaration of Independence which the North can consistently rejoice in is that which asserts the equality of man, and which is the solitary blunder in that great document."

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Third Annual Report—Statistics of Operations During the Past Year—Recommendations for the Future.

The Third Annual Report of the Board of Public Works, for the year ending April 1st, 1864, is before us. Owing to the fact that much of the matter contained in the report has been at different times given to the public either fully or by abstract, we shall not attempt now to give it in detail. The following summary shows the main features of the report:

WATER.

The total revenue from water taxes during the year was $196,841.92; profits tapping pipes increasing this amount to $192,246.29. Increase in water tax over the preceding year $23,090.77. The Board is adding to the number of water meters, with satisfactory results. Interest, expenses and repairs, $129,256.85; additions and extensions, $80,074.26. Present cost of water works, including tunnel, $1,[illegible],569.23. The present income of the works is sufficient to provide for ordinary enlargements besides paying interest and expenses.

There has been laid during the year 13 miles 51 feet of 4, 6, and 8 inch mains, thus: South division 14,286 feet, West 43,082, North 11,893 feet. There are now in the city 6 miles 2,217 feet of supply mains, and 111 miles 2,694 feet distributing mains: total, 117 miles 4,911 feet. At least ten miles more have been imperatively needed, but the Board was unable to furnish it owing to the high price of labor and materials.

The report contains a full explanation of what has been done in regard to the Lake tunnel; it has already been given to our readers.

It will soon be necessary to increase the pumping power at the water works.

The quantity of water pumped during the year is 2,266,108,424 gallons, being an average daily quantity of 6,389,810 gallons at a cost of $11.78 per million. The average daily supply in the previous year was $4,074,789 gallons, and in 1858 was 2,991,419 gallons.

Forty new hydrants have been put in during the year, making the total number in and belonging to the city at this time, 548.

Sixty-three hydrants were taken out and renewed, all with Cregier's; besides these, twelve other hydrants received more or less repairs.

About one hundred hydrants have been connected with the sewers in such a way as not only to drain off waste and leakage from them, but to let warm air from the sewers circulate around them. Although the operation of thawing out hydrants was performed 334 times last winter, but one hydrant that was connected with the sewers was frozen, and that was owing to the drain pipe having been obstructed. This is satisfactory evidence of the importance of continuing this work as far as the sewers have been built.

SEWERAGE.

The quantity of sewer work built during the year was much greater than usual, being: South Division, 7,572 lineal feet; West, 20,407 feet; and North, 11,625 feet; total, 7¼ miles, costing $170,212.72. The city now contains about 64¼ miles of sewers, thus distributed: South Division, 26¼ miles; West, 21 miles; North, 17⅞ miles, costing to date, $895,869.57. Bonds to the amount of $1,062,000 are still outstanding. Interest, repairs, cleaning, salaries and sinking fund, for the year, $101,416.62; sewerage tax for the year, $106,668.81. The building of sewers is at present attended with great difficulty, on account of their great cost; hence sewerage extension is recommended to be restricted during the coming year as much as possible.

THE RIVER.

The river is reported as being in a very bad condition, and the Board recommends as in last year's report the construction of a covered acqueduct along North (16th) street of twelve feet diameter, connecting the lake with the river. The estimated cost, including machinery, is about $300,000; the work should not be deferred.

THE HARBOR.

The importance of improving and preserving the harbor is urged, and the need of a considerable annual outlay for this purpose is stated. After detailing the dredging operations of last year, the report says: "It will be necessary, without doubt, to take measures this present season for opening and maintaining the channel, and we are now making investigations for the purpose of securing some plan for the permanent improvement of the entrance to the harbor, which will be submitted to you, when sufficiently matured.

STREETS.

"The amount appropriated by the city last year for the streets, was hardly adequate to keep them in a tolerable condition by slight repairs and cleaning. A number of important improvements paid for or to be paid for (excepting the intersections of cross streets and alleys) by assessments on the private property abutting on the street, have been undertaken by the Board during this year, and are completed or in the stage of progress stated hereafter."

The recent decision in the Superior Court relative to the illegality of assessments, is spoken of, putting an effectual bar to all street improvement by assessment until a change shall be made in the city charter. The report contains a full list of the streets which have been paved, macadamized, gravelled, graded, planked, or supplied with sidewalks during the year. Probably more new walks are built under the orders of the *Board* to "relay," than under order of the *Council* to "construct" where there had been none previously.

BRIDGES.

The year has been one of unusual expense among bridges. The center portion of Clark street bridge has been rebuilt at a cost of $4,601; Rush street bridge rebuilt, at a cost of $10,173.46, after deducting for the iron sold from the old bridge; Randolph street rebuilt, at a cost of $8,000, including approaches, &c. It is hoped that the city will speedily gain the right of way to extend Wolcott street to the river and construct the State street bridge. It will soon be necessary to replace the old float bridges by pivot bridges. Some of these should be replaced without delay. The bridges at Twelfth street, Polk street, Old street, and Chicago avenue, ought now to be removed and pivot bridges substituted for them.

The old bridge across the South Branch at Bridgeport is rotten and unsafe. It should be rebuilt this year, and the Board will be obliged to ask for an appropriation for its cost.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PARKS.

The new brick engine house on West Lake St., for the Island Queen, is not yet completed. The West Market has been sold for $7,500, and removed.

But little was done during the year, on the parks and cemetery. For the parks of the South and North Divisions no appropriations were made, and the Board has been without the means even of repairing their fences, or of keeping the cattle out of them. For the cemetery the small appropriation of $500 hardly paid the hire of the gate keeper.

LAMP POSTS.

The extent of streets lighted by the city was largely increased during the year, particularly in the West Division, where a large amount of new pipe had been laid by the People's Gas Light and Coke company. The report gives a list of streets ordered to be supplied with lamp posts, and a statement of the progress made in carrying out the various orders. In some cases lamps have been ordered where there is no gas pipe in the street, and as the gas companies do not appear to be required to lay the pipe where ordered by the city, in such cases it will not be possible to erect the lamps.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1864.

There was a general tumble in the New York market to-day, influenced, it is said, by the unprecedented tightness of the money market there. Wheat went down 20 cents; other articles not quite in proportion. The markets here sympathized but slightly with the New York, and wheat went down only about 3 cents a bushel, and before the close rallied about to yesterday's quotations. It is one of the freaks of commercial fluctuations, that the same brands of wheat sold in this city to-day for about the same figure as in New York. Of course the operators who go into the market and buy at these kiting rates are more fit subjects for Dr. McFarland's institution at Jacksonville, than the marts of trade. Men doing this style of business may be able to get accommodations of monied men, but, if it be true, it is a shame and disgrace to both parties in the transaction. We are glad to know that our bankers utterly refuse to have any connection with such men, and when capitalists, by reason of the losses which will be sure to reach them, are forced to the same position, it will be so much the better for all. The speculators to-day have annoyed the bankers less than usual, for which they are thankful, and they have had comparatively an easy time. Legitimate customers are plenty, and their wants are readily recognized at the usual 10 per cent rate. The speculators, when they get any accommodation from outside lenders, have about 3@5 per cent a month, some of them perhaps a little more.

Exchange still remains flat. The nominal quotations are ¼ discount buying, par selling. Concessions on these figures made to customers.

Gold, for a wonder, partakes somewhat of the general depression in New York, although the same reason for it does not hold good. The natural supposition would be, that from the peril which seems to cover our national condition in Maryland and Washington, that the tendency of Gold would be in an opposite direction, and the present figures are a puzzle to the sage speculators. The following is the range in New York, as telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq., 38 Clark street. It will be seen that the average is two or three per cent below yesterday's quotations:

10 A. M.	2.70	12 M.	2.60
11:30 A. M.	2.68	3 P. M.	2.72

Here the market opened weak at 2 70, declined to 2 65, and closed at 2.68. The market was quiet, and transactions small. Silver nominal at 2.50 and 2.55. Government 5-20s weaker and selling at 1.02¼.

DIVIDENDS.—The Equitable Insurance Company of this city, have just declared a dividend of 10 per cent on their business for the past eleven months, the time it has been in operation. When it is considered that it is but eleven months since the Equitable issued the first policy, this may be regarded as excellent success.

THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The New York Economist, the leading commercial journal in New York, warmly defends the financial policy of Mr. Chase. It says:

For ourselves, looking at the enormous difficulties which encompassed Mr. Chase at the moment of his entrance upon office—called as he was to confront a wide spread and powerful rebellion against the national authority, with an empty exchequer—the national credit destroyed abroad and tottering at home—the people bewildered and terrified, and with the urgent necessity for immense funds to raise and equip a vast army and to create a navy, we have always regarded the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, at that memorable crisis of the country's fate, as a sublime exhibition of moral power and a grand triumph of financiering genius. Whatever mistakes Mr. Chase may since have made, undoubtedly the country owes to him—to his cool head and steady hand—its deliverance from the dangers that threatened its destruction at the opening of the rebellion. Mr. Chase has been greatly censured, as well by the malignant enemies of the country as by many honest patriots, for his substitution of legal tender Treasury notes for gold, as currency. We can understand how at the commencement of the rebellion, and before its magnitude had been developed, this objection might have been advanced, but how any reasonable man at all conversant with finance, and looking back at the immense expenditures of the past three years, could now think that such a course would have been practicable, exceeds our power of conception. All great European wars have led to a suspension of specie payments, and in this country where the proportion of realized wealth is less and of natural resources is greater, this necessity was more immediate and less injurious than in the older countries of Europe.

But that which will make the fame of Mr. Chase in history, is the national currency and the banking system founded upon it, which he has been the agent of inaugurating. The political as well as the financial effect of this grand measure are yet to be fully developed, but we are assured of the consummate wisdom of the plan, and predict for it the most complete success. It unites the whole country together by a silken bond of common interest, so soft as not to be felt, so strong as not to be broken. It furnishes a circulating medium as secure as the national resources themselves (and public credit is the basis of all private credit;) it prevents the depreciation by one State of the currency of another, and effectually hinders the unreasonable and extravagant fluctuations in exchange (between the States) to which the system of private banking is necessarily incident; it restricts the business of banking to the solid capital employed in it, and effectually annihilates the wretched trade of the money broker.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—The management of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company have just issued a circular pamphlet in which is set forth the reasons for the recent consolidation of the Galena and Chicago Union and Chicago and North Western Railways into one corporation, the basis and terms of consolidation, &c., all of which have already been given to our readers.

The capital stock and funded debt of this consolidated company are now substantially as follows:

Outstanding stock of the Galena and Chicago Union R. R. at the time of the consolidation, for which preferred stock is to be issued in exchange	$6,530,500
Amount of common stock to be issued to holders of Galena Co.	6,030,500
First mortgage bonds of the Galena Co.	1,976,000
Second " " " "	1,190,000
Mississippi River Bridge Bonds, issued and to be issued	200,000
Six per cent Bonds, issued for the purchase of Fox River Valley or State Line Railroad	180,000
Total cost of the Galena & Chi. R. R. Co., to the consolidated Company	$15,619,[illegible]
(Equal to about $53,100 per mile for 294 miles of railroad, including bonds for Miss. River Bridge, not counting double track of 30 miles.)	
Outstanding Preferred Stock of Chi. & N. W. Railway, before consolidation	$2,[illegible],000
Outstanding Common Stock of C. & N. W. Railway Co., including 14,010 shares heretofore issued for 78 miles of the Dixon, Rockford & Kenosha R. R., with its engines and cars, when consolidated with the C. & N Railway Company	5,960,000
Amount Sinking Fund and General First Mortgage Bonds, secured by first mortgage on line of railway from Chicago to Oshkosh, 194 miles	4,[illegible],000
Amount Appleton and Green Bay Extension Bonds, secured on 48 miles of road from Appleton to Green Bay and Government land-granted	484,000
Amount First Mortgage Interest Coupon Bonds	756,000
Amount Flagg Trust Depot Bonds	245,000
Amount Equipment Bonds, secured upon new cars and engines	230,000
Total cost C. & N. W. R. W. to consolidated Company	14,[illegible],000
(Equal to about $47,350 per mile on 315 miles of road)	
Total capital of consolidated Company	$30,[illegible],000

RECAPITULATION.

Outstanding bonds of G. & C. U. R. R. Co.	$3,358,000
" " C. & N. W. R. R. Co.	6,535,000
Total bonded debt of consolidated Co.	$10,[illegible]
Amount preferred stock of C. & N. W. R. R., outstanding previous to consolidation	$2,400,000
Amount do. issued and to be issued to holders of Galena stock	6,030,500
Total of preferred stock of consolidated Company at time of consolidation	$8,430,500
Common stock of C. & N. W. Railway Co., issued before consolidation	$5,960,000
Issued and to be issued to holders of Galena stock	6,030,500
Total of Common Stock of Consolidated Company at time of consolidation	11,990,500
Total Capital Stock and Funded Debt of consolidated Company at the time of consolidation, as before stated	30,514,000

Equal on 609 miles of road to about $50,000 per mile, including extensive depot grounds, buildings, machine shops and appurtenances, engines, cars, etc., etc. Also, estimated cost of the bridge over the Mississippi River at Clinton.

The depot grounds and improvements of the consolidated Company in Chicago, may be fairly estimated at $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Neither road has a floating debt other than for transactions usually attendant upon the current operation of roads, and for materials purchased and on hand for repairs.

The equipment of the two roads is about as follows:

The Galena has about 74 locomotive engines of all classes; the Northwestern has about 52 locomotives of all classes—making in all 126 locomotives.

The Galena has about 1,508 passenger and freight cars of all descriptions; the Northwestern about 1,046 passenger and freight cars of all descriptions—making a total of 2,554 cars of the Consolidated company.

In addition to the 609 miles of railway owned by this consolidated Company, it is successor by perpetual lease heretofore made with the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, to the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska, and to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroads, the two forming a continuous route and line from the western terminus of the Fulton or Dixon Air Line of the Galena Company, at Fulton and Clinton, on the Mississippi River, (where a bridge to connect them is now being built) to the Missouri River at Omaha City, there to connect with the Union Pacific Railway. About 190 miles of this leased line west of the Mississippi River is already constructed by the lessors, and as extended hereafter from time to time, by them and at their cost, it comes under the provisions of the lease, which lease provides for an agreed division of earnings between the lessors and lessees.

This Company also succeeded in like manner to a perpetual lease of the Beloit and Madison Railroad, 46 miles long and about completed between those points.

The additional equipment needed for both these leased lines of Roads is to be provided by this Company as present lessee.

The earnings of the two consolidated Roads of this Company exclusive of the earnings of the Iowa Roads, operated under (lease) for the year previous to June 1st, 1864, were ... $4,387,[illegible]

The increase of earning of these Roads for the same time, to wit, from June 1st, 1863, to June 1st, 1864, over what they earned in the previous year, was ... $1,119,[illegible]
(Equal to 36¼ per cent increase.)

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We are in receipt of the annual report of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, to the stockholders, together with the reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Auditor and Trustees of sinking fund for the year ending May 31st. It exhibits a gratifying state of the business and financial prospects of the Company. The Michigan Central Railroad runs through the most fertile and best agricultural portions of the State. It is one of the great thoroughfares between the East and West, and has been of incalculable benefit to the State as well as to our city. It was never better managed than under the superintendency of R. N. Rice, the present incumbent of the position. The condition of the track and the rolling stock of the Company is better than ever before. The depots and general property of the corporation are managed admirably, leaving no cause of complaint on the part of the stockholders or the public generally. From the report of President Brooks we find the bonded debt of the Company to be [illegible]

Less sinking fund [illegible]

Capital stock [illegible]

Total [illegible]

The debt has been reduced during the year, $[illegible]. The gross receipts for the past year have been $2,417,[illegible]. The expenditures for operating the road, on the great increase in cost, and local taxes, were $1,[illegible], leaving the net receipts for the year $1,097,[illegible]. During the fiscal year two dividends were declared, amounting to $[illegible]. The increased earnings of the road have been ... The earnings from freight have increased 451-100ths per cent, while those from passengers have been increased at [illegible] per cent. The relative small increase from freight earnings, arises from the partial failure of the wheat crop in this State, the earnings from this source having fallen off 12 per cent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following from the Treasurer's report recapitulates some of the figures given above:

From the accounts of the Company for the financial year ending on the 31st of May last, it appears that after paying the two dividends of $4 each per share, making the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, and deducting the usual disbursements for expenses, local taxes and interest, there will be found a credit of income account, the sum of $[illegible]. The balance of this account was $[illegible] at the same period last year. The net increase this year after paying the two dividends, amounts to $[illegible].

SUPERINTENDENT RICE'S REPORT.

From Superintendent Rice's report we learn that the total increase of business of the Company over the previous year is $827,[illegible]. The increase on through passengers is equal to 47 per cent, and on way passengers 73 per cent.

In regard to the price of freights, Mr. Rice says: "Up to this time no advance has been made upon the rates of local tariff; but the cost of materials and labor having become so burdensome, a revision of the tariff has become necessary and is being made to go into operation before the close of the month."

The Government has during the year made requisitions on the company for seventy-nine cars and one engine.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following were the closing prices for each July 13, 1864, received by J. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	134½	134¼	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com)	112½	112½	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 cent '81 coup	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	loan bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd.)	131	[illegible]	U. S. 5 cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. F. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 cent bonds 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr. certif	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	American gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Cent. scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]			
B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]			

First Board, heavy. Second Board, irregular.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
High Wines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]

The continued downward tendency in gold in the face of the rebel raid into Maryland, has completely upset the calculations of speculators, and we have to note dull and drooping markets in consequence with a very diminished inquiry both by speculators and shippers.

The Flour market was extremely flat, and prices were nominally lower. Only about 350 brls were sold, at $11.00@11.50 for spring extras.

The Wheat market was inactive and about 3c per bushel lower. Only about 100,000 bushels changed hands, at $2.21@2.22 for No 1 Spring; $2.16@2.19¼ for No 2 Spring; and $1.95 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at $2.18@2.18½ for No 2 Spring in store.

The demand for Corn was also very light, and the market suffered a decline in prices of 1½@2c per bushel. About 150,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at $1.39@1.37 for No 1 Corn, $1.35@1.35 for No 2 Corn, and $1.29 for Rejected Corn in store—the market closing quiet at $1.34@1.34½ for No 2 Corn in store. River Corn was neglected, and we note sales of only one boat-load No 2 at $1.37 f. o. b.

Oats were almost entirely neglected, and we note a decline in prices of 3@4c per bushel, with sales of only about 6,000 bushels, at 78@78½c for No 1 Oats, and 76@78c for No 2—closing nominal at 78c for No 1.

Rye was quiet, with sales of No 1 at $1.40. Barley was neglected.

Highwines were quiet and heavy, with sales of 850 brls at $1.63@1.65½. There is rather more inquiry, but buyers and sellers are apart in their views.

The Provision market ruled dull and nominal. There was little or nothing done. Lard was neglected, with sales of 100 tcs No 1 at 17½c.

Grain Freights were quiet at 4½c for Oats, and 7c for Wheat to Buffalo.

Salt was quiet but firm, with sales of 3,000 brls new Saginaw to arrive at $3.65 afloat. In car-loads, dealers and agents are selling at $3.75 delivered.

The Grocery market has been less excited, but with the present limited supply of the leading staples prices rule very firm and unchanged.

Lake Fish are in more liberal supply. There is an active demand, prices remaining firm at $8 75@9.00 for No. 1 Whitefish and $8.00@8.25 for No. 1 Trout.

In Hides there is a more active demand for Green Salted and Dry Flint; prices are firm with an advance of ½@1c per lb.

Slaughter Sole Leather has again advanced 4c per lb, and also Buenos Ayres on Orinoco Sole we also note an advance of 3c; the present increase is entirely due to the present almost nominal supply.

In Carbon Oil the market has been rather quiet, but prices rule very firm at 93@94c for best White Oil. Linseed is in good demand and firm at $1.60@1.65 per gal.

In Lumber the market has been more quiet, owing to the want of dock accommodation in connection with the railways. The market is very firm at previous quotations.

In Beef Cattle the market continues quiet with light receipts. The entered sales during the day amount only to 351 head, at $4.50@6.90 ₰ 100 lbs.

With a moderate supply of Hogs, the market during the early part of the day was active and buoyant, with sales of 2,050 head at $7.12½@9.50, chiefly at $9.00@9.40, at an advance of 15@20c on yesterday's quotations. Subsequently, owing to the decline which has taken place here and in New York on pork to-day, buyers have held off, and no transactions are recorded.

LATER.

In the afternoon dispatches were received stating that gold had advanced to 271@272, whereupon an active speculative demand took place for wheat, and sales were made as high as $2.21 for No 2. Corn was also firmer, with buyers of No. 2 at at $1.35@1.34½, but no sellers. Highwines were in demand at $1.65—sellers holding at $1.68@1.70.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13.

The general trouble in the New York markets has but just perceptibly affected dry goods. Appleton 4-4, Atlantic A, Pacific, Indian Orchard W, Amoskeag A, and Stark A, Brown Sheetings have dropped ½ cent in our market, and are quoted to-day at 68 cents. Coats' spool cotton is also down to $1.80. In other articles there is no change.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[By Special Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 13.

DeLaines, 55c; Sprague Prints withdrawn; American do 46c; Dunnell do 46c; Richmond do 39; Standard Sheetings, 75c.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday according to the Custom House List, 4,940,000 feet. The market to-day has been quieter than usual; several cargoes remaining over unsold. This arises principally from the railroad docks being all filled, and more lumber cannot at present be stowed away on them. This state of things, we had hoped would not have occurred this year; seeing that the injury produced by the want of railroad dock room last autumn, and on to the close of navigation, was so plainly seen by the executives of our railways, it was hoped a recurrence of the same evil would not have occurred again. At present vessels have to wait from one to three days before they can be unloaded, lumber as a matter of course having to pay demurrage. As soon as the evil now complained of can be removed, trade will again assume its former activity.

SHINGLES—In good demand, but with a small supply. There were no cargoes reported yesterday.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo—Schr Challenge, from Kalamazoo, 75,000 ft lumber; strips, boards, and scantlings, at $20.50, balance coarse, at $17 00.—Cargo, schr Humboldt, from Muskegon, sold by Hart & Maxwell, 70,000 feet lumber ½ strips at $21.50, balance coarse at $17.00.

In the yards business has been generally active, and with the high and advancing prices of lumber the following quotations rule very firm:

LUMBER—First Clear, ₰ M.	$50.00@[illegible]
Second Clear, ₰ M.	[illegible]
Third Clear, ₰ M.	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ₰ M.	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₰ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₰ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

FROM THE LUMBER REGIONS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MUSKEGON, July 8, 1864.

I reached here a few days since by the staunch propeller G. J. Truesdell, Capt. J. Wilson. She is a very fine new steamer, owned and named after one of Muskegon's most prominent lumber manufacturers, and is in every respect first class, both as regards seaworthiness and outfit.

GRAND HAVEN.

On our way thither, we stopped at Grand Haven an extensive lumber-shipping post. Ferry & Son are the largest manufacturers here—having two mills which will turn out for Chicago this year 12,000,000 feet of lumber. W. Wallace has also a large mill, which will ship a large quantity this year. Mr. Savidge, also owns a fine mill, and there are quite a number of others up the river.

MUSKEGON.

This is one of the most prominent lumber points on the lakes, as there will be shipped to Chicago this season upwards of 90,000,000 feet. Hart, Maxwell & Brown have one large mill, stores, etc. The mill consists of one large circular saw, siding and edging saws—capacity of cutting 3,000,000 feet during the season. S. N. Wilcox has just built a new mill at a cost of $45,000, with gang, circular, and edging saws, lath mill, and picket machine. The boom covers fifteen acres, and will hold 3,000,000 feet of logs. He will send to Chicago this year 12,000,000 feet of lumber. Up the river there are about fifteen mills, and each mill has a boarding house attached. Ryerson & Foss have a very large mill which will turn out this season about twelve million feet. G. R. Roberts' mill will also manufacture very heavily this season. The mill of G. J. Truesdell, Loomis & Davis, Ryerson & Morris, L. G. Mason & Co., G. & J. R. Ridgman, White, Trowbridge & Co., G. Eastman, and J. Beidler & Brother, are all running night and day at their fullest capacity.

The large Boom, owned and controlled by the Muskegon Boom Association, is an interesting feature of this point, and of great value to the manufacturers, in protecting their property from spring freshets. The Association own three tug-boats, which are employed constantly in towing vessels in and out of the harbor.

NEWAYGO.

This is a village about 30 miles up the Muskegon river, with about 400 inhabitants. The Newaygo Company has a very large gang-saw mill, and there are constantly between nine and ten million feet of lumber. There is also a timber mill, capable of manufacturing about two million feet annually. The Company also have a large general store, boarding house, blacksmith shop, &c., and own 60,000 acres of timber land on the river. There is also a large hotel in the village—one of the best in Northern Michigan.

The lumber manufactured at Newaygo is rafted down to the mouth of Muskegon river, where it is piled in the Company's dock for shipment to Chicago.

FISHING.

Muskegon Bay is full of the finest fish, and is a capital place for spending holidays. SICILY.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards during the day, about 850 head; entered sales 351 head at $4.50@6.90 per 100 lbs. There has been little activity in the market: the receipts being small, and consisting mostly of commoner cattle than are in demand. The only sale of prime grade was that of 86 head Iowa steers, averaging 1,307 lbs at $6.90 per 100 lbs, by Clarke to W. M. Tilden: they were well fed stock, reared by Jeremiah Grant, of Adell county, Iowa; and would, three weeks since, have realized as easily $8.25 as $6.90 to-day.

Good Cattle are in better demand, although the market is far from active; indeed there has been a very much duller feeling this evening than in the earlier part of the day, resulting from the market decline which has taken place in New York, and this market during the day, together with the suspense relative to the present movement of the rebels in Maryland.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Clarke	W M Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wadsworth & [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenbaum	Worley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rowright	Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thompson & P	Cowley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant	Worley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J H Wetherell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory & Co	Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Meban	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs at the various yards amount to about 700 head, and the entered sales to 2050 head, at $7.12½@9.50, chiefly at $9.00@9.40. The improvement which was quoted in the New York market yesterday, considerably stimulated buyers here. The receipts coming to hand early, nearly all the purchases were made in the morning, at an advance of 15@20c per 100 lbs over yesterday's quotations. Intelligence from New York this afternoon, indicating a considerable falling off in the prices of produce generally and pork is particular, has caused a corresponding depression here; and it is quite evident that had not the business of the day been nearly over when this information was received, that instead of noting an advance, we should have had to record a decline on the previous quotations of this market.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
G. Adams	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tracy	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bensel	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffin	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robertson	J. W. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hodges	Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co	Metcalfe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlefield	Priest & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. B. Gaston	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H & P	Alexander	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	J. W. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Priest & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Metcalfe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strader	J. W. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Winslow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strader	Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	J. W. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

FOR THREE DAYS ENDING JULY 9.

The excitement in the Domestic Wool market seems to have been, in a good degree, transferred to the agricultural districts, where unusually high prices are ruling—80@100 cents, and upwards having been paid for choice grades of the new clip, with large buyers, both for immediate and future delivery. There is said to be a large number of speculators, outside of the regular trade, operating in Wool in all parts of the country, so that the belief that there is "money in it" and so sharp is the competition become in some sections, that farmers and dealers are demanding unheard of figures; while in others they are indifferent about naming a price for the moment. It appears to be the popular belief among the trade that the rapidity with which the new clip is passing into consumption, must eventually enhance quotations above their present level, and that future sales are likely to be more remunerative than those now in progress. But be this as it may, from the present aspect of affairs, holders are not anxious to realize at present unless at extreme prices. The sales here embrace 100,000 lbs fleece at $1.0@1.05, with small parcels choice at $1.10, including 13,000 lbs fine new clip Ohio, delivered there, at $1.05; 25,000 lbs pulled, ... In foreign, the movement continues light, the extreme rates of exchange, together with the higher duties, have so enhanced the cost that most descriptions are held considerably above the views of buyers. We have only to note sales of 100 bales Cape from second hands, at 56@65c—good lots from first hands being held at 70c; 5,000 lbs Santa Fe, 55c; 100 bales carpet Mediterranean, and 50 bales Mestiza, on private terms.

The advance of duties under the new Tariff, we observe, excites considerable remark abroad, particularly in England, but the commercial press there argue that the attempt to exclude Foreign Wool from this country will, in all probability, be followed by such an increase of importations of woolens as to fully counterbalance the decreased product of our Woollen mills. In reply to the assertion that the new Tariff on manufactures is highly prohibitory, they argue that they can manufacture goods at a much less cost than we can, and the numerous instances adduced, as to our Tariff, therefore, they will assist the ... Were we in a position to grow the wool required for home consumption, and the manufacturers able to compete with Foreign goods, both in quality and price, they might regard the new Tariff with some apprehension; but high duties on raw material, they urge, must be followed by a corresponding rise in the value of goods. Enhanced quotations for cloth in this country, and the unusually heavy outlay for labor, place them in about the same position as they were under the old system. They therefore contend that it is a great error on our part to assume that a high scale of duties on wool will have a depressing effect upon the trade in that country.

Import, from Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1864—	
From foreign ports, bales	77,[illegible]
From coastwise ports	11,[illegible]
Total, bales	[illegible]
Same time, 1863	[illegible]

Wool.

WOOL ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Very little wool has been taken the last week on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad. The farmers are all very busy with their haying and harvesting, aside from being unwilling to sell at prices offered. Mr. Wm. B. Clark was offered this morning for 45,000 lbs of wool, $1.10, conditioned that it should be shipped to Boston, and if gold was 265 or over, the above sum was to be paid. The offer was refused.

The following will show the number of buyers and prices offered at the points mentioned: Niles 3 buyers offer 90 to 95c; Dowagiac, 4 buyers, 95 to 96c; Decatur, 3 buyers, 92 to 95c; Lawton, 2 buyers, 95 to 100c; Kalamazoo, 7 buyers, 90 to 95c; Galesburg, 1 buyer, 95 to 96c; Battle Creek, 6 buyers, 95 to 98c—greenbacks 95c; Marshall, 5 buyers, 95 to 105c; Albion, 4 buyers, 95 to 96c; Parma, 1 buyer, 95 to 96c; Jackson, 5 buyers, 90 to 96c; Grass Lake, 3 buyers, 90 to 96c; Chelsea, 4 buyers, 90 to 95c; Dexter, 4 buyers, 90 to 95c—16,000 lbs bought this week; Ann Arbor, 8 buyers, 90 to 95c; Ypsilanti, 8 buyers 95 to 96c.—[Detroit Free Press, 11th.

GOODHUE CO.—Probably not less than fifteen per cent of the clip of this county remains to be sold. Buyers have mostly withdrawn from the market, and are calculating their profits, or discussing how much wool they have bought from the farmers. ... It is well, with this hot sun, that the excitement of the trade is over.

Market quiet and steady at 82@85c for fair to good lots. Sales chiefly at the latter figure.

WOOL TRADE.—W. S. Judd, who is buying for the woolen factory of Eastman, Gibson & Co., of Minneapolis, had bought, up to last Saturday P. M., 25,000 pounds. There are some other buyers in town, but we have not learned the amount they have bought. The trade has been quite brisk for the last two weeks, and prices range from 65 to 85 cents per pound. The wool crop of the county this season will amount, probably, to 150,000 pounds, one-half of which has already been sold. ... There are several large flocks of sheep in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the county which have not yet been brought into this place. Some, we understand, has been sold, at other points.—[Faribault Republican, 6th.

Heavy Wool Sales at Milwaukee.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 12th.]

Wool advanced 2@3c with a heavy local speculative demand. Sales included 5,000 lbs fleece at $1.00 ₰ lb, and 300,000 lbs selected do at $1.03. The last was one sale, and we believe is the largest transaction in Wool that has ever taken place in this or any other western market.

Subsequently a sale of 140,000 lbs were made at $1.05 cash on the spot.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull. The engagements to-day were:—To BUFFALO—Bark Oceana, with oats at 4½c; schr. Summit, with wheat at 7c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—Rates are firmer. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	$1.[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	1.[illegible]
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ₰ 100 lbs.	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y., all water, ₰ 100 lbs.	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	[illegible]

The rates to Montreal, noted above, to be paid in gold or Canada currency.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—During the week the railroads have advanced their rates 10c ₰ brl on flour and 5c on fourth class. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 6,433 brls; shipped, 1,370 brls. Market very dull and nearly nominal. Sales to-day were:—Spring Extras—50 brls "Cedar Falls" and 50 brls "Hamburg" at $11.50; 150 brls "Granite" at $11.50.

Bran—10 tons in bulk at $28.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 42,540 bu; shipped, 36,620 bu. Market declined 3c per bushel. Sales were:—5,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at $2.22; ... No 2 Spring in store at ... Rejected Spring in store at $1.95—the market closing quiet at $2.18@2.18½ for No 2 Spring in store.

CORN—Received to-day, 84,335 bu; shipped, 32,900 bu. Market quiet and 1½@2c lower. Sales were:— ... No 1 Corn in store at $1.37@1.39; ... No 2 Corn in store at $1.34@1.35; ... Rejected Corn in store at $1.29; ... River Corn—No 2 at $1.37 f. o. b. At the close the market was weak and nominal at $1.34@1.34½ for No. 2 Corn in store.

OATS—Received to-day, 27,835 bu; shipped, none. Market very dull and declined 3@4c. Sales were: ... No. 1 Oats in store at 78@78½c; ... No 2 Oats in store (early) at 78c; ... No 2 Oats in store at 76c—market closing dull and nominal at 78c for No. 1.

RYE—Received to-day, 350 bu. Market dull. Sales to-day, 400 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.40.

BARLEY—Received to-day, none. Market neglected. Sales, 7 sacks medium at $1.30 on track.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.31@3.33 per gallon.

BUTTER—Market quiet but firm. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Shipping Butter, in firkins	[illegible]
Grease Butter	[illegible]

Sales to-day:—45 firkins fair quality at 30c; 10 firkins do at 30c.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at $2.00@2.25 per bus.

BROOM CORN—4 tons good at $245.00 delivered.

BAGGING—With no decline in the prices paid for piece goods, the market continues firm, with a strong upward tendency. On 4 bushel Gunnies we note an advance of 2c; on ¾ or ⅞ Flour Sacks, cotton, of 1c; and of 2c on Wool Sacks. We quote:

Stark, A	$1.[illegible]
Monitor A, seamless	[illegible]
Hampden E, seamless	[illegible]
Waverly A, seamless	[illegible]
Chicago A, seamless	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Extra Heavy A	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Garden City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlaps, four bu	[illegible]
Gunnies, five bu	[illegible]
four bu	[illegible]
two bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ½ brls, cotton	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy	[illegible]

CHEESE—The market in fair supply and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	18 @19c
Western Reserve	18 @19c
Western State	[illegible]

COFFEE—In moderate demand, with no improvement in the previously limited receipts. Prices remain firm and rather steady at present quotations. We quote:

Java	[illegible]
Santos	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

EGGS—In moderate supply at a little higher than yesterday. Sales to-day at 16@16c ₰ doz.

FISH—White Fish in fair supply and firm at previous quotations. TROUT is good receipt and unchanged. All other descriptions firm at previous quotations. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, ½ brl	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Whitefish, ½ brl	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout, ½ brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Trout, ½ brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ½ bri bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new, ½ brl	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 Mackerel, new, ½ brl large	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new kits	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new kits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Family kits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ₰ 100 lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ₰ 100 lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Dried Herring, ₰ box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scaled Herring, ₰ box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickled Herring, ₰ brl	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Lake Herring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch Herring, ₰ keg	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRUITS—APPLES in better supply, with a fair demand. FOREIGN FRUITS in smaller supply and firm at present quotations. LEMONS AND ORANGES in fair demand supply. Market firmer and unchanged. We quote:

Green Apples, ₰ brl	[illegible]
Strawberries, ₰ bu	[illegible]
Cherries, ₰ bu	[illegible]
Gooseberries, ₰ bu	[illegible]
Currants, ₰ bu	[illegible]
Lemons, ₰ box	[illegible]
Oranges, ₰ box	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Tomatoes, ₰ bu	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES still quiet and very firm, with an upward tendency. FOREIGN FRUITS in very small demand. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

Apples, Southern, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Apples, Michigan and Ohio	[illegible]
Apples, N. Y.	[illegible]
Peaches	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Cherries	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches, halves	[illegible]
Pared Peaches	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins—Layers ₰ box	[illegible]
Raisins—M. R. ₰ box	[illegible]
Currants, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Figs, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, hard, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Bohemian, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Citron, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 550 brls; shipped, [illegible]. Sales, 850 brls at $1.63@1.65½. Market quiet, closing at $1.65@1.68.

HIDES—Market more active, and prices firmer. On Green Salted Hides we note an advance of ½ to 1c on previous rates, and of 1c on Dry Flint. We quote:

Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Green, part cured, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip Green Salted	[illegible]
Kip and Calf Western	[illegible]

LEATHER—Market active and in small supply, especially of sole leather and Calf Skins. Prices firm with the exception of ... an advance of 2c on Hemlock; and on Buenos Ayres or Orinoco 3c, also of 5c on Oak Kip No. 1 heavy. Dealers are still indisposed to sell at present quotations beyond the immediate wants of buyers, generally not the offers made by speculators, who are anxious to buy largely. We quote:

Harness ₰ lb	[illegible]
Line ₰ lb	[illegible]
Kip ₰ lb	[illegible]
Calf ₰ lb	[illegible]
Upper ₰ foot	[illegible]
Collar ₰ foot	[illegible]
Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]
Harness ₰ lb	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 heavy	[illegible]
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]
French Calf, 27 lbs	[illegible]
French Calf, 28 lbs	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Active and firm. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]
Rosin ₰ 280 lbs	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]
Oakum	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market has been rather quiet, but with no decline. Prices are still very firm. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test	[illegible]
Straw Oil	[illegible]
Benzole	[illegible]

OILS—Linseed Oil in good demand and firm at the previous quotations. Whale and Lard Oil in large demand, prices remaining firm at our quotations. NEATSFOOT scarce and in demand. Other descriptions in good request and unchanged. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure leaf	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]
Pickerel Oil	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, [illegible]. Meats, 20 brls Pork. Market generally dull and nominal.

Mess Pork—Held at $41.00@[illegible]. Lard—100 tcs No 1 Lard at 17½c.

POULTRY—Receipts small. Market firm. We quote:

Dressed Chickens, ₰ doz	[illegible]
Live Chickens	[illegible]
Dressed Turkeys, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Live Turkeys	[illegible]
Pigeons, ₰ doz	[illegible]

POTATOES—Old Potatoes of choice quality are scarce and firm at present quotations. New Potatoes are in small supply at quotations. We quote:

Neshannocks	[illegible]
Peach Blows	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]

RICE—Receipts small and in good demand. Market firm at ₰ lb. We quote:

Arracan	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]

SALERATUS—In good demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Babbitt's pure	[illegible]
do best	[illegible]
De Land's pure	[illegible]
do healthy	[illegible]
do chemical	[illegible]

SALT—Received to-day, [illegible] brls. Market quiet but firm. We quote:

DOMESTIC—New Fine; Old Fine; Coarse; Ground Solar; Dairy, with sacks; Dairy, without sacks; Turks Island, ₰ sack; Ground Alum. [prices illegible]

FOREIGN—[illegible]

Sales to-day:—3,000 brls new Saginaw to arrive at $3.65 afloat.

SUGAR—Market moderately active and firm, with no change on previous quotations, but with the upward tendency is not so strong. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
A A Portland	[illegible]
N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—In small supply and unchanged. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Golden Syrups	[illegible]
New Orleans, new crop	[illegible]

SPICES—Market very firm, consequent upon still high rates of gold. We quote:

Allspice, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]

TALLOW—In very small supply and in moderate demand. Market firm and buoyant. We quote:

Prime City Packers	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]

TEA—Market quiet, with no change on previous quotations. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ₰ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine	[illegible]
do do finest to choice	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Souchong	[illegible]

TOBACCO—In good demand, and firm at present quotations. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—Choice; Medium; Common.

SMOKING TOBACCO—Choice; Medium; Common, stems.

PLUG TOBACCO—Natural Leaf; Half bright; Choice Black, sound; Medium, guaranteed. [prices illegible]

WOOD—Receipts small and in active demand. Market firm at present rates. We quote:

Beech ₰ cord	[illegible]
Hickory, ₰ cord	[illegible]
Maple, ₰ cord	[illegible]

WOOL—There is less activity in the market, owing chiefly from the scarcity of money. Prices are firm and unchanged. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece	[illegible]
Medium Fleece	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece	[illegible]
Tub Washed	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 12,000 lbs Fleece Wool, gr[illegible] at $1.04.

MARINE LIST

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Craig, Buffalo, [illegible]
Prop Badger State, Langley, Buffalo, [illegible]
Prop Tonawanda, Langley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, [illegible]
Bark Golden Fleece, Wood, Buffalo, [illegible]
Bark Cleveland, Walsh, Green Bay, [illegible]
Brig Montezuma, Burns, Green Bay, [illegible]
Brig Mariner, Kitts, Erie, [illegible]
Schr Phillis, Gordon, Winter, [illegible]
Schr Fame, Naples, St. Joseph, [illegible]
Schr Kate Doak, Doak, Green Bay, [illegible]
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Holland, [illegible]
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Schlebelow, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Lucid Throop, Seefeld, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Heligoland, Burke, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Helen Kent, Cameron, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Illinois, Burns, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr S. Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Driver, Bell, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Wm. Jones, Howard, Saucy Bay, [illegible]
Schr Challenge, Nelson, Kalamazoo, [illegible]
Schr Carrie Woodford, Upham, Kalamazoo, [illegible]
Schr Hero, Lovitt, South Haven, [illegible]
Schr Meridian, Walker, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Geo. Noble, Moore, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, [illegible]
Schr Kitcham, Fulton, Sturgeon Bay, [illegible]
Schr Helen Blood, Reid, Webster's [illegible]
Schr H. N. Gates, Colling, Pentwater, [illegible]
Scow Pioneer, Jones, St. [illegible]
Scow Travis, Greyson, South Haven, [illegible]
Scow Alpine, Lowry, White Lake, [illegible]
Scow J. B. Chapin, Hayes, White Lake, [illegible]
Scow Oneida, Dike, White Lake, [illegible]
Scow C. C. Butts, Buckly, Green Bay, [illegible]

CLEARED.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, [illegible]
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Crary, Buffalo, [illegible]
Prop Kenosha, Hewitt, Buffalo, [illegible]
Bark Champion, Carr, Buffalo, [illegible]
Bark Northman, Atkins, Buffalo, [illegible]
Brig S F Gale, Langley, Oconto.
Brig Montezuma, Burns, Grand Haven.
Brig Mary, Coyne, Oconto.
Schr Lashing Wave, Eggleston, Milwaukee.
Schr Kenosha, Thompson, Port Colborne, [illegible]
Schr Jennie & Annie, Hunt, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Comet, McKenzie, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Africa, Pierce, Port Colborne, [illegible]

Special Noti[ces]
S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BIT[TERS]

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, ... Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

IODINE.
Dr. H. Anders & Co's
IODINE WATER.
Iodine Water acts upon the HEART, ... ORGANS and GLANDS. The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to practitioners and the public, feeling confident that upon trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic Diseases which indicate Iodine, as SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, SYPHILIS, &c.
Physicians may rely upon the uniformity of Iodine Water as containing three quarters of a grain of Iodine in each fluid ounce, PURE IODINE DISSOLVED IN WATER WITHOUT A SOLVENT. It is not liable to deposit or ... spontaneously formed tinctures; ... Iodine oxydized nor neutralized by any ... ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.
Full directions accompany each bottle, and may be used as a family medicine as well as by ... Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of this amount, six bottles delivered FREE by express to any address.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Unprincipled dealers endeavor to dispose of imitations. See our signature and trade mark, the word heading this advertisement, is on the label and wrappers of each bottle. ... Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake st.

Special Notices.
UPHAM'S HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID, the best hair-dressing in the world, making the hair beautiful, glossy, keeps it in place, and promotes its growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.
UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT, a speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, &c. Price, 50 cents a box.
UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes and effects a speedy cure. Price, $1 by mail, post paid.
UPHAM'S FRECKLE WASH removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples on the Face, softens the Skin and Beautifies the Complexion. Price, 50 cents a bottle.
DR. LAROOKAH'S LIFE ELIXIR, a Grand Invigorating Remedy, for all who are suffering from Nervous Energy, Nervous Debility, &c., arising ... $1 a package.
THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful Black or Brown; it consists of only one preparation. Only 75 cents a box.
Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Agents.

Colgate's Honey S[oap].
This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

$100—Proclamat[ion].
WONDERFUL MEDICAL CURES BY ... PROF. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL ... pose to cure, almost instantaneously, ... afflicted with Deafness, Headache, ... Fever, Ague, Rheumatism, ... Pain in the Chest, ... Paralysis, ... Try it. ... 50 cents and $1 per bottle. ... Philadelphia, Pa. Lord & Smith, ... Sold by all Druggists and Merchants.

Fireweed.
Dr. Weaver's compound extract of Fireweed, or HUMOR AND LIVER SYRUP is warranted to cure Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, ... NO CURE NO PAY. ... Try it. Sold by ... General Agent for the Northwest.

Spermatorrhe[a].
Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, Impotency, ... and effectually cured by using DR. ... For sale by Druggists everywhere. LORD & SMITH, ... Agents for Chicago.

Tish Wang.
The great Chinese Remedy for secret diseases ... will perform a cure. Incredulous ... can be carried in the pocket without detection. Price $1 per box. Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Agents.

To Clear the House o[f Flies]
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-K[ILLER]
A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Doctor Thomso[n]
Has had more than thirty years' experience in the treatment of Private Diseases. The Doctor ... gives invaluable information ... Address ... 5 Clark street.

Retreat for Ladi[es].
LADIES, whose health is delicate ... becoming mothers, can obtain ... quiet ... residence of Dr. ... years experience. Address Box ...

It is not often we speak ... sicians.
But we can cheerfully say Dr. ... has secured the wide-spread reputation which ... He has a larger practice than ... sicians in Chicago, in the treatment ... of the ... unfortunate ones who have become ... physicians. He is most successful ... curable. He is the publisher of a new ... the "Mirror of Youth," ... will be mailed to all on receipt ... to pre-pay postage ... opinion upon those most critical ... charge. Office and parlors 164 Clark ... Office Box 264. All business strictly ...

Dr. James
Formerly of James' Hospital, ... New Orleans, La., established in 1838, ... located at 54 Randolph street, ... Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC ... DISEASES AND DISORDERS, ... Mercury, ... Organic Weakness, ... with other deplorable ... Old diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE ... ed. Office open from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.

HUMAN FRAILTY, ... PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES ...

25 CENTS TO SAVE ...

Educational.
YOUNG LADIES' SEM[INARY]
AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. The Fall Term of this Institution ... Boarding and Day School ... on THURSDAY ... of September next. ... For Circulars ... Lake Forest, July ...

WESTERN UNION CO[LLEGE]
AND
MILITARY ACADEM[Y],
FULTON, ILL.
This popular Institution (the only Military ... in the West) ... will open its Fall Session ... Parents of young men and lads ... desire to secure places in ... Address ... the President.

New Music.
NEW MUSIC FOR SA[BBATH] SCHOOLS.
The Sabbath School Tru[mpet].
A COLLECTION OF ... which is a JUVENILE CANTATA ... THE ORIGIN OF THE ... BY W. O. & H. S. PERKINS. ... by OLIVER DITSON & CO.

Miscellaneous.

DR. WEAVER'S COMPO[UND]
EXTRACT OF
FIREWEED,
Or Humor and Liver S[yrup].
Is believed to be the greatest remedy ever offered for the
Removal of Humors in the S[ystem].

It is a vegetable compound, and contains ... poisonous substance ... THIS medicine is WARRANTED to cure the following complaints:

Fireweed	Cures	Scrofula.
Fireweed	Cures	Salt Rheum.
Fireweed	Cures	Scald Head.
Fireweed	Cures	Stubborn Ulcers.
Fireweed	Cures	Rheumatism.
Fireweed	Cures	Ringworm.
Fireweed	Cures	Pimples on the Face.
Fireweed	Cures	Chronic Sore Eyes.
Fireweed	Cures	Liver Complaint.
Fireweed	Cures	Dyspepsia.
Fireweed	Cures	Erysipelas.
Fireweed	Cures	Cutaneous Diseases.

And all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. One or two bottles will cure Liver Complaint.

THE WARRANTEE.
We are aware that many medicines are ... knowing that they will probably never ... But we assure you that we do not ... WITHOUT HAVING FULLY TESTED ... AND WHEN WE WARRANT THIS MEDICINE ... JUST WHAT WE SAY. If but one ... for the diseases which we have named ... not fully satisfied that it has ... the bottle ... purchased the medicine of, and he ... money. Should your nearest druggist not have it ... do not be put off by any ... offered in its place, but send ... be will forward, securely packed, by ...

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.
See that our signature is on every bottle ... and, Dr. Weaver's Compound Extract ... weed, or Humor and Liver Syrup ... bottle none other is genuine.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.
Sent by express on receipt of the money. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.
Walker & Taylor, Propr[ietors].

H. SCOVIL,
76 Randolph street, Chicago,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

SALOON KEEPERS, T[AKE] NOTICE.
LICENSES
Must be taken out immediately ... S. S. HAYES, City ...
Chicago, July 1, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN,
ON FARMS IN ILLINOIS.
Within about 100 miles of Chicago ... in Cook county. Apply to ... Dearborn street, Room 5 (up stairs).

STAINED AND CUT G[LASS]
Works, 19 Harvard Place, Boston ... Every description of Ornamental ... Churches, Private Residences, ... Orders and ... Address SAMUEL WEST.

immediate wants of buyers ... buy largely. We quote:

NAVAL STORES—Active and in ... unchanged. We quote:

CARBON OIL—The market is quiet, but with no decline ...

OILS—Linseed Oil in good ...

PROVISIONS—Received to-day ...

POULTRY—Receipts small. Market ...

POTATOES—Old Potatoes of choice quality are scarce and firm at present quotations ...

RICE—Receipts small and in good demand ...

SALERATUS—In good demand and ...

SALT—Received to-day ...

SUGAR—Market moderately active and ... the upward tendency is not so strong ...

SYRUPS—In small supply and unchanged ...

SPICES—Market very firm ...

TALLOW—In very small supply ...

TEA—Market quiet, with no change ...

TOBACCO—In good demand, and ...

WOOD—Receipts small and in active demand ...

WOOL—There is less activity in the market ...

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Craig, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mountain City, Rounds, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Tonawanda, Langley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph ...
Bark Golden Fleece, Wood, Buffalo ...
Bark Colorado, Walsh, Green Bay ...
Schr Cynthia Gordon, Winter, St. Joseph ...
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Holland ...
Schr Challenge, Nelson, Kalamazoo ...
Schr Gen Gobie, Moore, Buffalo ...
Schr Kitchum, Fulton, Sturgeon Bay ...
Schr J B Chapin, Hayes, White Lake ...
Scow Rowena, Dike, White Lake ...
Schr C C Botts, Buckly, Green Bush ...

CLEARED.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Buffalo State, Beckwith, Buffalo ...
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Craig, Buffalo ...
Bark Champion, Cary, Buffalo ...
Brig Montezuma, Burns, Grand Haven.
Brig Mary, Corns, Oconto.
Schr Leading Wave, Eggleston, Milwaukee ...
Schr Jennie & Annie, Hunt, Buffalo ...
Schr Comet, McKenzie, Buffalo ...
Schr Africa, Pierce, Port Colborne ...

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. ... ale, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s
IODINE WATER.

Iodine Water acts upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs and Glandular System. The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic Diseases which indicate Iodine, such as Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, &c.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water—containing three quarter grains PURE Iodine in each fluid ounce PURE water, ... It is not liable to decomposition, nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine oxydised nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the profession.

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered, FREE by express to any address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which unprincipled dealers endeavor to dispose of on our reputation. See our signature and trade mark (the Greek word heading this advertisement) upon the labels and wrappers of each bottle, without which none is genuine.

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake st., Chicago.

Special Notice.

UPHAM'S HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair-dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Barber's Itch, &c. Price, 50 cents a box.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $2 a package.

UPHAM'S FRECKLE BANISHER removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples on the face, softens the Skin and Beautifies the Complexion. Price, 50 cents.

DR. LA PORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great Nervine and Rejuvenating Remedy, restores to manly vigor all who are suffering from Impaired Spirits, Energy, Nervous Debility, &c., arising from whatever cause. Price, $2 a package.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Mustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box.

Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. Circulars sent free.
LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street,
Agents for Chicago.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

$100—Proclamation.

WONDERFUL MEDICAL CURES BY THE APPLICATION OF PROF. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—I propose to cure, almost instantaneously, individuals afflicted with Deafness, Headache, Neuralgia, Chill Fever, Ague, Rheumatism, and all nervous pains. I propose to cure and effectually dissipate more aches and pain, and to accomplish nearer and more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time, the masses themselves being judges. Price, 25 cents and $1 per bottle. S. C. UPHAM, Sole Agent, Philadelphia. LORD & SMITH, Burnham & Van Schaack and Smith & Dwyer, Chicago Agents. For sale by all Druggists and Merchants.

Fireweed.

Dr. Weaver's compound extract of FIREWEED or HUMOR AND LIVER SYRUP is WARRANTED to cure Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It does not debilitate. It is wonderful in its effects. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street, General Agent for the West.

Spermatorrhea.

Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, Impotence, speedily and effectually cured by using DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC. A trial of the Specific will convince the most skeptical. Price $1 per box, or six for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Agents for Chicago.

Tish Wang.

The great Chinese Remedy for most diseases. One box will perform a cure. Ingredients are purely vegetable. Can be carried in the pocket without fear of detection. Price $1 per box. Sold by all druggists. LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Agents.

To Clear the House of Flies,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Doctor Thomson

Has had more than thirty years experience in the treatment of Private Diseases. The Guide, containing valuable information and AFFIDAVITS, exposing the quacks of Chicago, mailed free upon observation, for 2 cents in postage stamps. Post Office Box 91, Chicago. Office, 132 South Clark street.

Retreat for Ladies.

LADIES, whose health is delicate and who are prevented by physical weakness or other causes from becoming mothers, can obtain certain and effective relief at the Retreat for Ladies, under the superintendence of DR. WHITTIER, a Physician of many years experience. Address Box 287, Chicago, Ill.

It is not often we speak of Physicians,

But we can cheerfully say Dr. Whittier has richly earned the wide-spread reputation which he now enjoys. He has a larger practice than any other Physician in Chicago, in the treatment of all those diseases which need a speedy and permanent cure, viz: Private diseases. He has for the past fifteen years devoted his whole time and attention to those unfortunate cases which have baffled the skill of other physicians. He is most successful in the treatment of those cases which were formerly considered incurable. He is the publisher of a new work entitled the "Mirror of Youth; or, All Men Know Thyself," which will be mailed to all on receipt of three cents to pre-pay postage. As he is most anxious to do all the good he can, any one may call and receive his opinion upon those most critical matters free of charge. Office and parlors 164 Clark street. Post Office Box 2854. All business strictly confidential.

Dr. James

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 192 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND DISORDERS, OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide, Potassa, Arsenic or any poison, but with a neutralizer, a POSITIVE CURE for all humors and blood poison.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by abuse of the system, early indiscretions, excess or solitary hereditary, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness and often times insanity, with other deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, radically cured.

Old diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the North, the medical faculty, and professors of medical colleges, ... Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of these horrible diseases.

Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 192 Randolph street, Chicago.

Office open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. Consultations confidential.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It teaches, and shows how, the evil results arising from early abuse and unhappy consequences may be subverted, with a sure method of cure ... Published by DR. H. A. BARROW, ... for sale by all ... and Washington streets, Peoria, Ill.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silk, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., New York.

A DELIGHTFUL CORDIAL AND VALUABLE TONIC—Hegeman's Cod Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the valuable and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in an agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventive to Fever and Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant and palatable cordial, and is much superior to the common trashy and vile bitters ... Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c., Cured—Hegeman's Diarrhœa Remedy ... Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists in the United States.

Miscellaneous.

DR. WEAVER'S COMPOUND
EXTRACT OF

FIREWEED,

Or Humor and Liver Syrup,

Is believed to be the greatest remedy ever offered for the

Removal of Humors in the Blood.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no mineral or poison whatever ...

This medicine is WARRANTED to cure the following complaints:

Fireweed	Cures	Scrofula.
Fireweed	Cures	Salt Rheum.
Fireweed	Cures	Scald Head.
Fireweed	Cures	Stubborn Ulcers.
Fireweed	Cures	Rheumatism.
Fireweed	Cures	Ringworm or Tetter.
Fireweed	Cures	Pimples on the Face.
Fireweed	Cures	Chronic Sore Eyes.
Fireweed	Cures	Liver Complaint.
Fireweed	Cures	Dyspepsia.
Fireweed	Cures	Erysipelas.
Fireweed	Cures	Cutaneous Eruptions.

And all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. One or two bottles will cure Chronic Complaints.

THE WARRANTEE.

We are aware that many medicines are warranted, but that they will probably never be called upon to prove ... But we assure you that we do not wish your money without giving value received. We warrant this medicine, in every bottle ... if not fully satisfied that it is all we claim ... he can return the bottle to the dealer, and he will refund the money ... Should your dealer not have the Fireweed, be not put off by any other preparation said to be offered in its place, but send to our address and it will be forwarded, securely packed, by express.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

See that our signature is on every bottle and that "Dr. Weaver's compound extract of Fireweed, or Humor and Liver Syrup" is blown in the bottle—no other is genuine.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars!

Sent by express on receipt of the money. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

Walker & Taylor, Proprietors.

H. SCOVIL,

76 Randolph street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE AGENT.

SALOON KEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.

LICENSES.

Must be taken out immediately to avoid ... S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.
Chicago, July 1, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON FARMS IN ILLINOIS,

Within about 100 miles of Chicago, or on Real Estate in Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. ... been spread, Room 1, (up-stairs.)

STAINED AND CUT GLASS.

Works, 10 Harvard Place, Boston, Mass. Every description of Ornamental Window Glass for Churches, Private Residences, Steamboats, ... and Mural work. Designs sent ... SAMUEL WEST.

Banking and Exchange.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL

BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 1st of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty eighth day of June, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad St., New York City.

LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR., EDWIN EINSTEIN.

Interest allowed on deposits, according to the state of the market from time to time. Deposits received, subject to drafts at sight, the same as in city banks. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Stocks, Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Government Securities generally, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Medicinal.

Diarrhœa

AND FLUX.

STRICKLAND'S

Anti-Cholera Mixture

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our Army Hospitals, where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture: in fact, we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhea and Dysentery, try one bottle.

General Depot 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. SCOVIL, Wholesale Agent, 76 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR DYSENTERY

—AND—

Diarrhœa.

DIXON'S AROMATIC

Blackberry Carminative

IS THE ONLY SAFE AND SURE CURE.

It contains no OPIUM or deleterious drugs, no mineral or other injurious compounds common to remedies generally sold for this class of disease. It is so efficacious that Physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases.

☞ Use no Cholera mixtures or doubtful compositions, (many of which undermine and ruin the constitution,) when you can obtain an unfailing remedy as simple and safe as Blackberries themselves.

Ask for DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, and see that the proprietor's name is written on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Prepared only by

W. F. DAVIDSON,

Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price—25c., 50c. and $1, per Bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity, but the prescription of Dr. John L. Lyon, now practicing physician in New Haven, Ct., at 192 Chapel street, who guarantees their efficacy, will answer all correspondence concerning them, and all other specialities, and give particular directions for all private diseases and female complaints, personally or by mail.

Dr. John L. Lyon's discovery, known as LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS for females, stand before the public to-day, superior as a diuretic, unsurpassed as a specific, for the cure of all harassing female complaints, compounded from a formula that is the result of his extensive experience and by him guaranteed to remove all irregularities or suppressed nature, and warranted safe at all times, except when in certain situations particularly explained in the directions around each bottle, which all should carefully read and understand.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cost but a trifle, and their worth, in comparison to their cost, is like gold to sand.

Doctor Lyon asks you who are suffering from irregularities, will you not make one trial of his renowned Periodical Drops, which he warrants will satisfy you in every instance.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are sold by druggists everywhere, in city, village and country, at $1 per bottle, or all orders by mail will be promptly attended to by DR. JOHN L. LYON, New Haven, Ct.

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago,
General Western Agents.

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED
BUFFALO

Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED,

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Headquarters,

95 and 97 West Randolph St.,

Where samples can now be seen

With Improvements for 1864.

Together with a general assortment of

Standard Farm Machinery.

☞ Send for a pamphlet.

F. G. WELCH, General Agent.
P. O. Drawer 5878, Chicago.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 124 Pearl street, N. Y.
A. BURLEY, Chicago.

Business Cards.

J. G. STANLEY,

MANUFACTURER OF

HOISTING AND FANCY BASKETS,

Children's Carriages, Cradles and Chairs, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, &c. Wholesale and retail, No. 38 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. All orders promptly attended to. Repairs neatly executed.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this Institution will open for Boarding and Day Scholars on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September next. The number of boarders being limited, it is important that application for places be made early. For Circulars and any information, address the Principal. B. DILLENSON.
Lake Forest, July 12th, 1864.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY,

FULTON, ILL.

This popular Institution (the only Military School in the Western States,) is now organized as a Public Institution, and will open its Fall Session September 8th.

Parents of young men and lads over 12 years of age who desire to secure places in the Cadet Corps, will do well to apply early. For Circulars and information, address the President, COL. D. S. COVERT.

Reference is made to Gov. Yates, President of the Board of Trustees; Gen. Oglesby, Decatur; Gen. W. ... Lt. Gov. Hoffman, ... or any other of the Trustees, or Faculty ...

New Music.

NEW MUSIC FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Sabbath School Trumpet.

A COLLECTION OF ...

Hymns and Tunes, Chants and Anthems, appended to which is a JUVENILE CANTATA entitled "THE ORIGIN OF THE SEASONS," BY W. O. & H. S. PERKINS.

... Price—in boards, ... Sent postpaid ... OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Celebration of the Fourth of July at the House of Jeff. Davis.

The Freedmen's Paradise.

[From the Herald of July 5.]

THE TRIP.

By invitation of the "Committee of Arrangements" a party of teachers and their escorts and other friends of the Freedmen, embarked on board the "Diligent" on the morning of the 4th inst. The Diligent left the levee at Vicksburg soon after 7 o'clock a. m., and made a pleasant trip in about three hours, down the river, stopping at the landing at Davis' Bend, whence the party were conveyed in ambulances, wagons, buggies and other vehicles, to the late residence of Jefferson Davis, about two miles from said landing.

DAVIS' BEND.

This is one of the most extraordinary bends of the wonderful Mississippi River, and has received its name from the fact of the settlement on the peninsula formed by the bend of two members of the Davis family known as "Jeff." and "Joe." This peninsula is some twelve miles in length, and at the point where it is attached to the main land of the State of Mississippi it is so narrow that the enterprising planters have dug a canal across, not unlike the celebrated Butler canal of Vicksburg fame, although not near so long. This canal is called the "cut-off," and in high water the peninsula becomes, in fact, an island. This tract of land is of great fertility, being entirely a deposit of the rich soil washed from the prairies of the great West. On this tract are some six plantations of from 800 to 1200 acres each. Two of the largest and best of these were owned by Jeff and Joe Davis, and are known now as the "Jeff. and Joe places." The form of this peninsula is such that a few companies of soldiers with one or two stockades can keep out an army of rebels, and the inhabitants, although frequently surrounded by the hordes of Southern murderers and thieves on the opposite banks of the river and canal, dwell in peace and comparative security. In fact this site, from being the home of traitors and oppressors of the poor, has become a sort of earthly paradise for colored refugees. There they flock in large numbers, and, like Lazarus of old, are permitted, as it were, to "repose in Father Abraham's bosom." The rich men of the "Southern Confederacy," now homeless wanderers, occasionally cry across for the Lazarus whom they have oppressed and despised, but he is not sent unto them, because between the two parties "there is a great gulf fixed; so that they which would pass from hence cannot." On this freedmen's paradise parties for cultivating the soil are organized under the superintendence of missionaries, each party cultivating from 10 to 100 acres, with a fair prospect of realizing handsomely. These efforts are aided by the Government, rations, teams, etc., being supplied and charged to each party, to be deducted from the proceeds of their crops. Cotton is chiefly cultivated, and some very handsome "stands" appear.

THE "JOE PLACE."

The "Joe place" is nearest the landing. The fine brick house, however, is nearly demolished, but the cottage used as a sort of law library and office, is remaining uninjured. The negro quarters also remain.

THE "JEFF. PLACE."

The "Jeff. place" is also a very fine plantation. The residence has not been injured, except the door locks and one or two marble mantels broken up, apparently for trophies. The Jeff. furniture has been removed, but the rooms are still furnished with furniture brought here.

THE HOUSE THAT JEFF. BUILT.

The house is, in its ground plan, in the form of a cross—but one floor with large rooms and ample verandas. The portico in front is supported with pillars, and these form the only ornamental features of the house, except such as were added for this occasion by the artistic touches of our Northern sisters. Of these were festoons, wreaths, stars and garlands, mysteriously woven in evergreens and flowers. Over the portico entrance outside, were the following inscriptions, the letters being formed by cedar foliage.

"THE HOUSE THAT JEFF. BUILT."
"WELCOME."

The latter motto was arched and, with the festoons, made a very beautiful appearance.

Inside were beautiful stars and garlands of flowers, and, over the exit at the back door, the following inscription, surmounted by a star:

"EXIT TRAITOR."

It was facetiously remarked by an observer that the moral was

"Down with the traitor
And up with the star."

THE GROUNDS.

On the grounds in front of the residence the gunboat crew suspended a string of signal colors, on each side of the "starry banner," presenting an effect amid the dense foliage of the live-oaks, and the grey moss, "altogether beauteous to look upon," while on the tables under the trees were spread things not only pleasant to the sight, but good for food. And when we saw these pleasing objects, the work of their hands, and the merry, happy faces of the guests and their "escorts," and reflected that the sable sons, by a guard of whom we were surrounded, were no longer slaves; that they had, with thousands of their brethren, been brought out from the House of Bondage, by the "God of Abraham;" that the very house now occupied by missionaries and teachers, had, but a year ago, been in the service of despotism, built, in fact, as a temple of slavery by the great chief who preferred to rule in a miserable petty despotism, to serve in a great and magnanimous Republic, we could but think that Heaven looked approvingly upon the scene; that "God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good."

THE EXERCISES.

Rev. Dr. Warren conducted the exercises as President of the occasion, and he did it with that ease, freedom, and regard for the rights and interests of all, which usually characterize his public and social conduct. He opened the proceedings under a grove of trees in front of the house, with an appropriate prayer, and then called upon those appointed to take part.

Mr. Roundtree read the "Declaration of Independence" in a clear, emphatic and impressive manner. It was listened to with becoming reverence for the great truths it contains, by both the white and colored races. It is quite improbable that these "self-evident" truths were ever expressed before publicly in this locality, and within hearing of every one within the "House that Jeff built."

Rev. Mr. Livermore, of Wis., delivered an appropriate oration.

The meeting then adjourned for dinner.

A gentle shower at this time rendered the air cool and pleasant, but rendered it necessary to remove the dining tables to the house.

THE DINNER.

A sumptuous dinner was served on the veranda, at the back of the mansion. There was an abundance of all that could be desired.

Sentiments were presented and responded to in an impromptu, but appropriate manner by the various speakers.

The following song, composed for the occasion, was lead by Mr. McConnell:

THE HOUSE THAT JEFF. BUILT.

AIR—"*Auld Lang Syne.*"

How oft within these airy halls
The traitor of the day
Has heard ambition's trumpet calls,
Or dreamed of war's array!
Or of an Empire dreamed, whose base
Millions of blacks should be;
Aha! before this day's sweet face
Where can his visions be?

Those Empire dreams shall be fulfilled,
But not as rebels thought—
Like water at the cistern spilled,
Their boasts shall come to nought.
From gulf to lake, from sea to sea,
Behold our country grand!
The very home of Liberty—
And guarded by her hand.

We revel in his halls to-day;
Next year where will he be?
A dread account he has to pay;
May we be there to see!
And now for country, truth and right—
Our heritage all free.
We'll live and die, we'll sing and fight:
The Union! three times three.

The party, after selecting a few simple trophies, such as fig branches for walking canes, large pond lilies, flowers, wreaths and bouquets, returned to the landing and re-embarked for Vicksburg.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

On the boat the following business was transacted:

Vote of thanks to Col. Thomas and staff for getting up the celebration; to the Orator of the Day, Parson Livermore; to the President, Rev. Dr. Warren, who made a brief response, and also to Capt. Wightman and the officers of the Diligent.

Cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln, and groans for Jeff. Davis.

The song, "The House that Jeff. Built," was again sung, and Capt. Gilpin, C. S., appointed a committee to furnish a copy of the same to Jeff. Davis.

The Fourth at Nashville—Spicy note From Col. Mussey.

[From the Nashville Times, July 6.]

The following letter was sent by Colonel Mussey, commanding the organization of United States colored troops at this post, in response to a personal invitation requesting his attendance at the celebration of the Fourth, but excluding his command from the procession. Col. Mussey refuses to participate in a national celebration, from which soldiers are excluded who are fighting to preserve the nation. The letter explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS COM'DG ORGANIZATION,
U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
NASHVILLE, July 3, 1864.

Mr. W. S. Cheatham, Chairman Com., etc.:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge an invitation for "the pleasure of my company at the celebration of our National Anniversary on the ensuing Fourth of July, at Fort Gillem on Jefferson street extended."

The invitation was dated June 30th. I answer it at this late moment because I have been disposed to give you all possible opportunity to invite, also, the troops with whose organization I have been connected, and who to-day form the largest portion, numerically, of the forces of Nashville. Your Committee has seen fit to omit them from its invitation to parade. With that omitted portion you know I am connected, the title by which you address me comes from my connection with them.

As these troops are orderly, present a good appearance, and are, considering their opportunities, well drilled, your conduct in omitting them and slighting me, who am nothing but by virtue of my connection with them, either is studiedly insulting or betrays a lamentably limited experience of honorable sensibilities.

I cannot, sir, accept any invitation to a military display where other Colonels march their troops while mine are excluded.

The Declaration of Independence, whose formal adoption makes the 4th of July sacred, affirms as an axiom that

ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

And until you, sir, and your Committee learn this fundamental truth, till you can invite all the defenders of their country to participate in your celebration, be they black or be they white, your "celebrations of our national anniversary," are mocking farces, insults to the illustrious dead, and blasphemy to Him who hath made "of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

I do not think my presence would be "pleasurable" to you. I know yours would not be to me so long as you make distinctions between the defenders of their country, which are alike discreditable to your humanity, your patriotism and your Christianity; distinctions which show that you do not know the letter or comprehend the spirit of the document whose ratification you propose to celebrate; or that knowing and comprehending both letter and spirit, you designedly ignore the one and violate the other.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
R. D. MUSSEY,
Col. 100th U. S. Col. Infantry,
Com'd Org'n U. S. C. T.

The colored citizens had a great jollification on the Fourth at their bran-dance and pic-nic in the suburbs of the city. A remarkably fine looking regiment was on parade, composed of athletic, well dressed, well drilled and decidedly military looking soldiers, who no doubt could, on a fair field, take the conceit out of any rebel regiment ever raised in Middle Tennessee in a very short time. The colored laborers in the Commissary Department marched out to the barbecue in a very amusing procession. The once elegant but now somewhat faded colors of the rebel "Rock City Guards," which cost originally the sum of $900, floated gaily at the head of the procession; this was followed by a few platoons of colored soldiers, and these by the emancipated civilians, who used to hew wood and draw water for traitors. These last bore sundry poles, on the top of which were small commissary boxes, inscribed with the soul stirring mottoes of "Soap!" "Hard Tack!" "Candles!" "Pepper!" "Molasses!" and other words sweet and spicy in the mouths of colored patriots.

The procession cheered lustily on its way, but was otherwise very orderly and respectable. We noticed among their number many blood relations, such as the sons, nephews, and half-brothers of many of the wealthiest and most prominent rebel planters in Middle Tennessee. It was the most striking example of miscegenation that we ever witnessed. We mean no sneer at our colored people in this remark. They cannot help, and are not responsible for the fact that many thousands of their number have the blood of thousands of the first rebel families in Tennessee flowing in their veins. It is their misfortune, not their fault. All we find fault with is that their white relatives, instead of treating them kindly and assisting them, try to oppress and degrade them, and pay blackguard newspapers to vilify the statesmen who seek to elevate their condition.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Steam Fire Engine No. 4 at the General Hospital near City Point.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

CITY POINT, July 3, 1864.

It will interest many to know that the steam fire engine from this city, which is supplying water in the hospital above the Appomattox, is doing a good work, and is a perfect success.

The camp lies along the south side of the Appomattox, about one and a-half miles from City Point, between the river and the road which leads from City Point to the army at the front. The ground everywhere is one bed of dust, in field or woods, but loose and light as a heap of flour on the road. Any motion of man, horse, carriage, wagon or current of wind sets it in motion, and all along the tents where our wounded lay it is fearful. At the same time the water to wash the wounds, do the cooking, supply every want of the camp, had to be carried from the river shore up a steep bank, then back through the camp. The water that could be supplied by wagons and buckets carried by hundreds of men could not more than furnish a supply for the necessaries.

A suggestion was made to General Grant to secure a steam fire engine to force water up to the camp, and at the same time cool the camp by laying the dust. He immediately said he would have tanks prepared. The engine No. 4 of this city was secured and sent down. It arrived on Friday morning, but, by some unexplained delay it was not landed until 6 in the evening, and about 9 on Saturday morning it was gotten to the place where a ditch was dug, to let the water come in from the river, so that it could be deep enough to draw from.

In one half hour after the plan was prepared to draw the water, the engine was at work, and forced water up the bank and to the extreme end of the camp at the tents of the Christian Commission. It was then used in forcing water into tanks. One containing five hundred gallons was filled in two and a half minutes at a distance of about fifteen hundred feet from the engine. Three water sprinklers were brought to the camp, which were also supplied by it, and carried water into different parts of the camp.

But what did most to cheer and refresh the men, cool the air, and water the ground was the water thrown from the pipe, coming with force, and throwing over one hundred feet. It interested the men; many of them had been firemen. As the stream forced up through the air and fell scattering on the ground, not only did it lay the dust, but in a second there was a freshness in the air which was felt by every one near it.

It was taken there to supply water so that the men should have water and the dust in the camp be laid. The whole work was a great success, and rendered to the men and the camp a favor, which, while a new thing in the history of army movements, will be long remembered by those who were permitted to share in its benefits.

The men, as they lay on their beds, would call out "give us a little here, it won't hurt us." Others would say "hurra, you are the boys to help us." The freshening of the air and the enlivening of the wounded was indeed wonderful.

An incident occurred on Monday about twelve o'clock which stirred the camp. Just at the end of the camp, adjoining the tents of the Christian Commission and the State Reliefs, a fire broke out in a piece of ground which was covered with trees that had been cut down, when the forts were erected, to enable our men to see around without obstruction. They had become very dry, and burned with terrible fury, endangering the tents of the Commission and all that end of the camp. It happened that the hose were then laid supplying the Commission barrels with water, to which too links of hose and a pipe were immediately attached and the water turned upon the fire, heading it off and protecting the tents, and proving a defence for the wounded against flames which would have been more terrible than the fire of battle.

Gen. Ingalls, the Quartermaster General, who has charge of that Department, promptly and in the most gentlemanly manner rendered every facility in his power, and did the same in such a way as to make one feel that it is pleasant to have to do with a gentleman.

Gen. Grant not only favored the project, but in a quiet, unostentatious manner, without aids, was seen riding through the camp observing its operations.

The members of No. 4 Messrs. Shaw, Hall and Dunn, who went down with the engine, all heartily co-operated in the good work of trying to make comfortable our wounded, by working the engine at all times when the tide would permit. The water furnished by the engine was purer than that which had been collected in buckets from the river, as it was drawn by a channel from toward the main current of the river.

The Government has put a large tank, said to hold six thousand gallons, from which they design carrying water by pipes through the camp, and have brought two engines to supply the same. No. 4 will fill it in about half an hour at the rate she filled the others; but of the whole we may hear more fully when the engine returns. W. D. S.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Further Details of News by the Germania—The Pirate Semmes.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The following is a summary of the news by the Germania, which arrived here yesterday:

THE DANISH WAR.

The allies no longer consider themselves bound by the concessions made by them at the Conference. Austria will henceforth fulfill her duty as a German power, without regard to her own special interests.

According to intelligence received at Heligoland, an engagement between the German and Danish fleets will probably take place in these waters within a few days.

The policy of Prussia is said to be the retention of Jutland as a material guaranty.

The Prussians are erecting batteries on the Jutland coast, opposite the middle port on the Island of Funen.

The announcement of the capture of Alsen by the German powers had been received, but the details concerning it had not come to hand.

A Vienna paper states that Austria and Prussia are fully agreed on the subject of hostilities.

The two Powers are said to have renewed the engagement to act in concert until Denmark shall be compelled to accept of peace.

Prussia has declared that she seeks for no territorial aggrandizement in the North.

Official dispatches state that the Prussians commenced attacking the fortifications of Alsen on Sunday morning.

Two German steamers have passed the Canal of the Elder, and are moored under the cannon of Fredericksdorf. Numerous small craft have been dispatched to Scales wig by rail. They are supposed to be destined for the passage of troops to the Island of Funen.

A telegraph from Dantsic, of June 27, says: Three Danish ships of war, which came in under a flag of truce, have announced the renewal of the blockade. Twenty days have been allowed to neutral vessels to leave the port.

A telegram from Paris says: At the last sitting of the Conference no prolongation of the armistice was agreed upon, and the Conference closed without any result.

The *Moniteur* says: The last sitting of the Conference passed off quietly. The belligerents read declarations in which they explained the present position of affairs according to the views of their respective Governments. Earl Russell reviewed the labors of the Conference, and expressed a hope, in which the neutral Powers concurred, that, whatever might be the issue of the conflict, the independence of the Danish monarchy would be preserved. It is thought that hostilities would be resumed on the 26th. Fourteen Danish vessels are cruising between Kiel and the Island of Fehmern.

The Berlin *Spenersche Zeitung* says: A telegram from Vienna states that the German sovereigns at Carlsbad had come to an understanding upon the Dano-German question. According to this understanding, Prussia would, with the concurrence of Austria, propose at the Federal Diet that the German Confederation should declare war against Denmark.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says: The fortnight's prolongation of the armistice which was agreed to at the sitting of the Conference on the 6th, expires on the 25th, so that hostilities will recommence on the 26th, and not on the 27th.

Prince Albert of Prussia has left Berlin for the headquarters of the army in the Duchies, in consequence of a telegram sent by the King from Carlsbad.

A telegram from Hamburg of June 26 says: Prince Albert passed in great haste through Hamburg this morning, being the bearer of an order to Marshal Von Wrangel to recommence hostilities to-day.

A telegram from Heide of June 25 says: The Duke of Augustenburg, at a banquet given him in honor of the day, said: "I rejoice to be the first German Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, and shall in future adopt no separatist interests. The Prince and the people are ready to make any sacrifice to their liberators which may contribute to the welfare of Germany."

The Copenhagen Rigsraad was opened June 25. The speech from the throne was the following: "The threatening crisis of the Fatherland and the expenditure necessary for the continuation of war has caused this convocation. We have recently learned how little the dearest right reckons in Europe, and how isolated we are. We therefore acceded to the painful sacrifice of the country south of the Schlei. The enemy demands more, but we reply negatively, being convinced that the people agree with us."

The President of the Council in the lower House said: The Danish Plenipotentiaries were instructed to accept the line of demarkation of the Schlei and to agree to a fortnight's prolongation of the armistice, should England firmly adhere to that line. Earl Russell promised that neither would he make a proposal himself nor support the proposal of any other Plenipotentiary which would be less favorable for Denmark, unless Denmark herself should consent to such new proposals. Earl Russell nevertheless proposed on the 18th that the question should be submitted to arbitration, although Denmark did not consent to this proposal. Bishop Monrad said in conclusion: I cannot explain how this proposal was consistent with Earl Russell's promise.

At the final sitting of the Conference on Saturday, a letter from the Emperor of Russia was read announcing to the Conference that the Czar had ceded his claims upon Holstein to the Duke of Oldenburg, and that those claims must be considered as revived by the present situation. The letter contained a remarkable passage, in which it emphatically declared that the treaty of London must now be regarded as "invalidated."

The *Times* says: On the subject of the armistice, there was the same firmness or obstinacy displayed by the Government of Copenhagen. The Russians were willing to agree to a fresh suspension of hostilities, provided it was for a term not less than two months, but the Danes would hear of nothing but a renewal of the campaign on the 26th, according to previous arrangements. As the Conference came to an end with the rejection by both belligerents of the proposals made by the neutral powers, and as Denmark has deliberately expressed a desire that the war should proceed, the British Government thinks itself not bound to interfere, as long as the campaign remains within the limits which must have been contemplated by the Danes.

THE FRENCH AND THE PIRATE SEMMES.

It is not true, as reported by the *Temps*, that Capt. Semmes is in Paris, but it is said that he has sent for most of his officers to give them instructions for the armament of a new Alabama, of which he proposes shortly to take the command. The *France*, which seems to have received special information about this new ship, says that she is a small, beautifully formed corvette, iron plated inside, and provided with powerful artillery. Capt. Semmes has ordered three pivot guns, capable of throwing hollow projectiles of 170, and solid projectiles of 220 English pounds. Her crew, which in the old Alabama consisted of 142 men, is to be augmented to 172. The *France* says that "these details are positive." It does not know in what port the new ship will be armed, but it believes that no surveillance can prevent it from putting to sea.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW'S DEMAND.

U. S. S. S. KEARSARGE, Cherbourg, June 21.

To MONSIEUR BONFILS—Sir: Certain pilot boats which I, from feelings of humanity, allowed to save several prisoners when the Alabama had gone down, took them into Cherbourg. These officers and sailors are not the less subject to the laws of war; they are my prisoners, and I demand that they come on board the Kearsarge to surrender as such. If they should endeavor to free themselves from this obligation under cover of the means which have been used for their escape, they must expect to meet with no mercy another time.

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

THE REPLY.

To CAPTAIN JOHN A. WINSLOW—Sir: I have received your letter of June 21. Your demand is one which I have no power whatever to entertain, and should have been addressed to the French government, with whom these unfortunates have found a refuge. I know of no law of war to prevent a soldier from escaping from the field of battle after a reverse, even although he had been made prisoner, and I do not see why a sailor who saves himself by swimming should be in a worse case. I must, therefore, refuse to act as your go-between toward certain individuals, whom you do not even name, but whom you claim as prisoners. I cannot, moreover, understand how the authorities of the United States can pretend to hold prisoners in the territory of the French empire.

I am, &c., BONFILS.

General Smith's New "Petersburg Express" Paying off Old Scores—A Good Story.

[Correspondence Boston Journal.]

By the way, General Smith is running what he calls the Petersburg Express, which runs every fifteen minutes, day and night, one way—into the city; and the messages do not fail to report. It is not a two-horse hourly, but a thirty pound rifled shell from the battery on Spring Hill, near the Friend House. The city is in full view from that point. The swift messenger, "whistling for want of thought," cleaves the air and crashes into the town. There it goes, as I wrote the word "crash," at this hour of precisely 10:20 p. m. Listen! Ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty seconds, nearly, I hear the deep and hollow rumble of the explosion among the brick walls and in the streets. I rode up to General Smith's quarters this evening It is not far from the battery—a little on its flank toward the town. The bolts flew past us every seven and a half minutes. The "express" has been doing double duty this evening. The rebels have been pounding our lines a good deal to-day, and therefore the increased fire. It was really quite interesting to sit there beneath the refreshing shade of the trees and hear the bolts go by, knowing that they were powers used to punish treason and crush rebellion. But it was not quite so agreeable to see the flashes of the rebel long range guns across the Appomattox, and hear the singing in the air, coming nearer, louder. Where will it strike? Will it go by? Will it fall short? or will it take me? You like to shrink to the smallness of a mustard seed. Ah! it fell short. You feel easier and unconcerned now. You would just as lief have them keep it up all night as not. You feel well a minute; but the old feverish, nervous, restless, apprehensive feeling comes back, so long as you remain in range. Gen. Smith remarked that he was paying the rebels back for what Stuart did at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, one year ago to-day. It was the week of Gettysburg. Smith was at Carlisle with a small force. Steward, with his ten thousand cavalry, appeared before the town. He first sent two shells into it; then sent in a flag of truce demanding its immediate surrender. If not surrendered he would give fifteen minutes for the women and children to take to the cellars. Stewart commenced his shelling when the fifteen minutes expired and kept it up all day, but did not take the town. Now Petersburg has its turn. Sooner or later all things are made even. The wheel turns truly and surely. A gentleman has just informed me that when the summons came for a surrender, some of the rich men went to General Smith and begged him to give it up almost with tears in their eyes. His headquarters were with a lady. When he said, "No, I will not surrender the town," the lady patted him on the back and said, "Bully for you General." I give it as it was told me. Perhaps it is romance, perhaps not.

Lively Times in the Potomac Flotilla—Our Tars have a Fight with the Second Virginia Cavalry

[From the Washington Star.]

On Monday some of the officers and sailors of our Flotilla had a lively time celebrating the Fourth of July. On the morning of that day we learn that four or five of our gunboats, under command of Lieutenant Hooker, proceeded up the Rappahannock and landed a considerable force of men, in charge of Acting Master Sheet, of the Fuschia, at or near Carter's wharf, some thirty miles from the mouth of the river. On landing, the party immediately proceeded overland on a foraging expedition, and secured quite a number of horses, &c. The gunboats, as soon as they had landed this force, proceeded round to the great Wicomico, where it had been arranged that the raiding party should join them, and a force was sent out to meet them.

But it seems that our gallant tars were to have some little sport on their own hook, for when about half way across the neck they came across a large detachment of the 2d Virginia regular cavalry, thought to number from four to five hundred, who attempted to cut off our force, and a fight immediately ensued. Our men, however, kept well together, and managed to get past the rebels, and fall back toward the gunboats, losing but four men taken prisoners, and none killed or wounded, while we brought away two rebel officers, (a Captain and a Lieutenant,) and one man. The rebels followed our men to the shore, and sent out a flag of truce asking an exchange of prisoners, offering the four men they captured from us for their Captain; but Captain Hooker declined the swap, refusing to give officers for men. Before leaving, the gunboats paid a parting salute Johnny Reb, in the way of a few shells, causing them to scamper. The prisoners have been sent to point Lookout.

A Curious Case of Burying Alive.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, July 9.]

A slight mistake was made day before yesterday, in one of the hospitals at City Point, which caused a flutter among the patients. A wounded soldier was pronounced dead by a surgeon, and the ward master caused him to be put in his coffin for burial.

The brethren of the Christian Commission attended the remains to the grave, opened the coffin, and were proceeding with the burial service, when the soldier's hand was observe to move. On closer examination it was discovered that life was not extinct. The fatigue party detailed to bury the poor fellow refused to "let up on him," saying they had orders to bury the party, and must do it.

The humane gentlemen of the Commission intimated that they "would make a corpse of him" who should attempt to bury the man before they were satisfied he was dead, and he was carried back to the hospital. The surgeon who ordered the burial was called for, who still contended that the man was dead, and the movement of his fingers was a muscular contraction sometimes observed in defunct bodies.

Other surgeons, however, discovered pulsation, and the man lived till the next morning, when he was buried. Our informant says the case is to be reported to the proper officers.

—The farmers of New Hartford, Ct., are selling their rye crop to the bonnet makers. It is cut up green and taken off in the sheaf. They follow with a crop of tobacco, and thus get two profitable harvests in a season.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 13th, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, July 22, 1864, for furnishing the following Subsistence Stores:

500 Barrels New Mess Beef or Extra Mess Beef.

The Beef to be inspected by the "Board of Trade Inspector," at the expense of the Contractor.

The stores to be delivered at such point within the City of Chicago as may be designated, free of drayage. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each bid.

J. McL. TAYLOR,
Major and C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 22d of July, 1864, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops and prisoners at the following places:

Rock Island, Illinois,
Chicago, Illinois,
Quincy, Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois,

And at all Camps, Posts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places.

The contract will commence August 1st, 1864, and end December 31st, 1864, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct.

The Beef must be of the first quality, and be delivered in equal-portions of fore and hind quarters (necks and shanks excluded) in such quantities as may be required for the use of the Troops, and on such days as the Commissary may direct.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

"We the undersigned, hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of $5,000."
(Names of guarantors.)

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney, in form as follows:

"I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors."

All bidders must give their names in full, also state their place of residence and business. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above named places, or one bid may include all of them.

Proposals must be IN DUPLICATE, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

J. McL. TAYLOR,
Major and C. S.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS

On and after July 1st,

Between the following Stations, under regulations as follows:

Between Chicago and	Miles.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Summit	12	$25.00	$45.00	$75.00
Joys	17.5	30.00	50.00	85.00
Lemont	25	36.00	60.00	100.00
Lockport	33	40.00	65.00	108.00
Joliet	37	45.00	75.00	110.00

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Tickets procured only at the Office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Chicago.

Commutation Tickets are issued either for One Year, for Six Months, or for Three Months, at the option of the applicant, commencing on the FIRST DAY OF ANY MONTH, and no deduction will be made for parts of months expired.

Tickets are not transferable under any circumstances, and are to be used only by the person named on the ticket; and no return of any part of the sum received therefor will be made in consequence of the inability of the person to use it.

Commuters are required to take out their tickets for the places where they reside, and they shall not use them to the Conductors whenever required in the same manner as other passengers.

Tickets are good for all Passenger Trains stopping at the Stations for which they are issued, with the exception of any trains run by special arrangement. They give no exemption to the general rules and regulations of the Company, and confer no privilege of transporting any kind of Goods, Express matter, etc., other than ordinary personal baggage.

Tickets are not good even for one day after date of expiration, and Conductors are strictly ordered to examine all such Tickets on the SECOND DAY of each month, take up those that have expired, and charge the regular fare until a new Ticket is shown.

The Company reserve the right to put off or take off Trains, to alter the time of their arrival and departure at all Stations, whenever they may think such changes necessary, without returning any portion of the Commutation money.

Commuters will be required to subscribe to these Rules and Regulations when purchasing Tickets, and sign a contract to relieve the Company from all liability for damages that may be incurred by accident, either to themselves or baggage that they may be carrying with them.

☞ Each purchaser of a Commutation Ticket will be furnished with a copy of these Rules and Regulations.

ROBERT HALE, Gen'l Sup't.
Chicago, June 29th, 1864.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND and NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

Leave Cleveland at	9:20 A. M.	and	... P. M.
Arrive Leavittsburgh	11:30 A. M.	"	... A. M.
" Meadville at	1:40 P. M.	"	... A. M.
" Corry at	3:22 P. M.	"	... A. M.
" Salamanca at	5:45 P. M.	"	... A. M.
" New York at	10:45 A. M.	"	... P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave New York at	...	...	...
Arrive Cleveland at	...	...	...

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't, Meadville.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hair Restorative.

Eureka

THE

Infallable Hair Restorative.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

Reasons Why the Eureka Should be Used.

It will cleanse the scalp, and thereby promote the growth of the hair.

If the hair is dry, stiff and lifeless, it will give it a softness and lively and youthful appearance.

If the hair is becoming thin, weak and falling out it will restore its strength and beauty.

If the hair is gray, or becoming so, it will restore it to its original color without staining scalp or hands.

It is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs.

It is no hair dye, but an infallible restorative, and will do all that is promised when used by the directions.

Hear what Dr. Van Zandt (one of the oldest and best Physicians, and most celebrated Oculist in the State) says in regard to the EUREKA:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17, 1863.

Mr. Fisher has submitted to my inspection the recipe for making his Hair Restorative, and after a careful examination of the different ingredients which enter into its preparation, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it (if scientifically prepared) a most happy compound, and especially suited to the requirements of Nature, and the designs of one of the most valuable preparations of the kind now in use for changing the color of the hair and restoring the scalp from a diseased to a healthy condition. I have examined and conversed with persons using the Eureka, and find that it does all that is proposed in cleansing, keeping the hair from falling out, and restoring it when gray.

WM. VAN ZANDT, M. D.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 12, 1863.]

EUREKA.—It is not often that a professional gentleman of the reputation of Dr. Van Zandt indorses so fully the virtues of a preparation for the restoration of the color of the hair, or any other particular object. This he does, however, in a card published to-day by Mr. R. Fisher, and to which gray heads are referred.

BARNUM'S HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1, 1863.

R. FISHER—DEAR SIR: I have used one bottle of your Eureka Hair Restorative, and to my full satisfaction. It does all that you claim for it, having restored my gray hair to its original color.

THERON BARNUM, Late of Barnum's Hotel.

The Agent might produce hundreds of other certificates from gentlemen and ladies that have used the Eureka, but thinks the above all sufficient.

ROBT. FISHER,
Sole Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,
Chicago, Ill., General Agents.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

Commission Merchants

J. W. POTTLE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

216½ South Water St., Chicago.

HARMON & DURKEE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Commercial Brokers, 81 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

Miscellaneous.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST

BILLIARD HALL!

The undersigned beg to announce to their friends and the public in general that they will open their new and elegant Billiard Hall, containing six of Brunswick's Best Tables,

On Thursday Next, July 14th.

They have spared no expense to render this in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

Being very conveniently located (Nos. 214 and 216 Indiana street, two doors east of Clark) they confidently hope for a liberal share of public patronage.

On Thursday Evening the Initiation will be celebrated by a Grand Concert given in the Hall.

HENRY KLAUS,
ANTON FRIEDERICH.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, July 1st, 1864.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE AGENTS!

Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies are requested to make immediate payment of rates due the city upon premiums.

All persons who have failed to make reports hitherto, and who continue in default, will be prosecuted on and after the fifteenth instant.

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

N. B.—The rates are chargeable upon ALL PREMIUMS, either paid or agreed to be paid, except premiums on Life Insurance Policies, issued prior to February 13th, 1863.

NOTICE.

U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS,
CHICAGO, June 27, 1864.

To Policemen and Others

On the 20th or 21st of May last, a leave of absence was granted to E. J. COLE, Seaman, U. S. Navy and Quartermaster on ship Black Hawk, of Mississippi Squadron, for seven days, to visit his sick wife at Chicago. He has not reported for duty. Said COLE was born at Northampton, England, is 34 years of age, a mariner by occupation; blue eyes, dark brown hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 6¾ inches in height; E. C. on left arm; enlisted at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1863.

A REWARD

will be paid for his apprehension at the Naval Rendezvous, corner North Water and North Clark sts.

JOHN D. HARTY,
Acting Vol. Lieut. U. S. Navy,
Com'd'g Rendezvous.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MEDALLIONS

For the Presidential Campaign.

With accurate photographs of President and Vice President of each party, inclosed in neat and elegant metallic cases. Each case contains the likeness of both President and Vice-President. The style is entirely new and different from anything heretofore made. Specimens sent to any address by mail at 25 cents each. $1.50 per dozen. Liberal discount to the Trade. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by JOHN GAULT, No. 1 Park Place, New York.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

TWO ENGINES,

8½ foot stroke, 12 inch bore, two balance wheels 12 foot diameter. Two flue Boilers, 32 foot long, 42 inches diameter.

The above in good condition and now in use in a Flour Mill at Racine, and will be adapted for a steamboat or flour mill. For sale by CROWELL & CO., Racine, Wis.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA, (the genuine Root,) YELLOW DOCK, STILLINGIA and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying extracts, prepared by a new Chemical process, so as to render the preparation the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all diseases arising from an impure state of the BLOOD or a depraved condition of the system.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is a constitutional remedy, and acts by a simultaneous action on the various organs of the system, exciting them to a healthy action, and enabling them to perform the functions that nature designed. This medicine PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CORRECTS THE SECRETIONS of the LIVER, and EXPELS all morbid, impure and diseased matter from the system, and by thus removing the CAUSE of disease, the CURE is rendered CERTAIN and PERMANENT.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA thoroughly renovates the whole system, frees it from all impurities, and possessing those peculiar purifying and Blood Cleansing powers is the reason why it is equally efficacious in so many different complaints.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

To persons who are sick and afflicted and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this security that

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA

Is six times STRONGER, CHEAPER and BETTER than Bull's, Townsend's, Ayer's or any other Sarsaparilla or Blood Purifying Medicine now offered to the public, or NO MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FOR IT.

Physicians recommend this medicine to their patients in all cases where it is indicate because they know the ingredients are the BEST, that are known to the Medical Faculty.

☞ Price, $1.50 per bottle.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical Cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex, Males or Females.

This elegant, popular and infallible preparation, so celebrated in all LARGE CITIES for the CURE of PRIVATE DISEASES, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either sex (males or females) in a few days.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is the ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, generally termed SEMINAL WEAKNESS, CAUSED BY SELF-ABUSE OR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE, which is now so FEARFULLY PREVALENT in all parts of the country.

Reader, have you a PRIVATE DISEASE, or any Disease of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR SEXUAL ORGANS. Do not neglect it. DELAY IS DANGEROUS. Procure at once that celebrated Remedy, DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC, which has CURED thousands upon thousands and saved them from the hands of MERCILESS QUACKS, if not from PREMATURE GRAVES.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is a great HEALING PURIFYING and SELF CURING REMEDY, requiring NO MEDICAL AID OR ADVICE, as plain directions for use accompany each bottle of the Medicine. Dr. Baker's Specific is very agreeable to the taste, is perfectly SAFE AND HARMLESS TO THE CONSTITUTION, and will effectually CURE THE WORST AND MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF PRIVATE DISEASES, and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.

With DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC you can CURE YOURSELF FOR ONE-TENTH THE MONEY that a physician will charge, without change of diet or hindrance from business, and thus prevent all chance of EXPOSURE.

N. B.—In long-standing and obstinate cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Seminal Weakness, Dr. BAKER'S INJECTION will be found a valuable assistant to his SPECIFIC in subduing the disease, and should be used in conjunction with it until a perfect cure is effected.

A Treatise on Sexual Diseases, called the "Self-Instructor," accompanies each bottle of the medicine.

☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $1 per bottle.
☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, $1 per bottle.
☞ Price—Male Injecting Syringe, 50 cents; female, 75 cents.
☞ Sent by Express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.
☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY, southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., Sole Proprietor.
☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

AMERICAN LINIMENT.

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone Scratches, or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND to use in time of need, as it is the BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT now in use.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Reader, have you a Cough, Cold, or any disease of the Lungs or Throat? Do not neglect it. MILLIONS DIE annually by neglecting a COMMON COLD. Coughs and Colds, if not cured, lead to CONSUMPTION, and then to PREMATURE DEATH.

Procure at once that celebrated remedy, DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, which never fails to STOP THE COUGH IMMEDIATELY, and to effect a PERFECT CURE in a few days. It is beyond all doubt the most PERFECT REMEDY for all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS known to the civilized world.

☞ Price—Trial bottles, 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH!

DR. D. H. SEELYE'S

LIQUID

CATARRH

REMEDY.

Cure warranted if Directions are followed.

Hundreds of Citizens of Chicago have been Permanently Cured by this Medicine.

CALL FOR A CIRCULAR DESCRIBING ALL SYMPTOMS.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,

Chicago, - - - - Illinois.

SYMPTOMS:

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterward becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of the smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should loose no time in arresting it.

THE ABOVE ARE BUT FEW OF THE MANY CATARRHAL SYMPTOMS.

A single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times a day.

TESTIMONIAL

From Hon. Thos. J. Turner, Ex Member of Congress, from Illinois, late Speaker of Illinois House of Representatives, and Grand Master of A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois.

FREEPORT, Oct. 21st, 1862.

DR. D. H. SEELYE:

Dear Sir: In reply to your notice of the 18th inst., I would say that I was severely afflicted with Catarrh for years, when I became acquainted with you and bought two bottles of your Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Before I had used one bottle I was sensibly improved, and before the second bottle was finished, was completely cured. I can recommend the medicine to all afflicted with Catarrh.

Respectfully yours, THOS. J. TURNER.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

Robacks Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

A wineglass full before each meal will remove fatigue and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale only, in any desired quantity.

56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street,

CINCINNATI, - - - - - - OHIO.

☞ For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally throughout the country.

BRIGG'S GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.

New York, July 5th, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 11 John-st., New York, on and after July 15, 1864, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER B. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

PROTECTIVE MEDICATION

GREAT TRUTHS

IN

SMALL COMPASS.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH

BITTERS.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Balm
To cheer the spirits and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's bane,
Rouse torpid Nature, and the strength sustain.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemic art expressed with patient care,
And the mild spirit of the soundest rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The bilious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he seeks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain
These organs should not, for one day, remain
The cause of each extreme you can expel—
The Bitters tone and regulate so well.

EFFECT ON THE DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firmness soon acquire,
The frame gains flesh, the eye resumes its fire,
Strength to the limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution tried by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, tonic past repair;
This genial Tonic, as the healthful dews
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted power renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Damp, cold, exposure to malarious fogs,
Bring on of ills a fearful catalogue;
But Intermittents whatso'er their kind,
Hostetter's Bitters scatter to the wind.

SICK HEADACHE.

This torment dire, that all enjoyment kills,
Yields not to pungent scents or drastic pills,
'Tis from the stomach that it takes its rise,
Tone with the Bitters, and the anguish flies.

WANT OF APPETITE.

Without due nourishment, life's pulses wane,
The blood grows thin, and dullness clouds the brain;
But this Elixir sets the system right,
And Good Digestion waits on Appetite.

THE BITTERS AFTER SICKNESS.

Exhausting fever leaves its victims low,
And, unassisted, Health's return is slow;
Then the Bitters with weakened Nature aid,
For in each drop vitality's conveyed.

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

By night and day, on river, sea, or land,
In instant peril of disease we stand;
But its dread arrows harmless seem to glide
Past all with this invigorant fortified.

IMPURE WATER, &c.

Roam through the world, through every climate range
Here is the antidote 'gainst every change;
Water impure it tempers, and inures
Man to all hardships in all temperatures.

SEA SICKNESS.

Who has not felt how feebly words essay
The qualms one feels on shipboard to portray?
Dread them no more defy old Neptune's power,
The Bitters cure the nausea in an hour.

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.

Of all the liquors borne across the sea
Not one—mark that—from acrid poison's free,
These Bitters stand 'mid stimulants alone,
Powerless to irritate, though prompt to tone.

A MILD APERIENT.

Remember, too, aperient root and herb
Are blent with those that relaxation curb
In this rare mixture; give this fact due weight
That while the Bitters tone, they regulate.

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

If on the stomach food to acid turns,
And pungent gas the inner membrane burns,
This grand corrective soon removes the bane,
And from the heartburn frees the inner man.

A SAFE AND GENTLE ANODYNE.

Why not with all the opiates dispense,
That shakes the nerves and paralyze the sense,
When these rare Bitters soothe both mind and frame
Inviting both to yield to slumber's claim?

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the BITTERS this grand fact is clear
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere,
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
HEALTH, HOPE AND VIGOR follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate
Of all things good. Impostors imitate.
Of these beware. Discreetly use your eyes.
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS & STOREKEEPERS

Throughout the World.

Constitution Life Syrup

CONSTITUTION

LIFE SYRUP!

PREPARED BY

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.; formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depots, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

Constitution Life Syrup

HAS PRODUCED

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite investigation of the liberal minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar, by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases.

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines.

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

Are invited to our Constitution Life Syrup.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any Reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their performance, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of Equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA.
PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-Giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION.	LIVER COMPLAINT.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH.	BILIOUSNESS.
FLATULENCE.	BAD BREATH.
CONSTIPATION.	WANT OF APPETITE.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA.	KING'S EVIL.
GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.	ERYSIPELAS.
ULCERATION.	SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical treatment incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.]	NEURALGIA.	GOUT.
LUMBAGO.	SCIATICA.	TIC DOULOUREUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.	LOSS OF POWER.
SHATTERED NERVES.	CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS.
ST. VITUS' DANCE.	EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to the weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fails more than it promises.

Mercurial Diseases.

SALIVATION.	ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION.	ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS.	DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens spongy gums and secures the teeth as firmly as ever.

Constitution Life Syrup

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES

And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Cures all Swelling of the Glands,

Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depend upon a Scrofulous Constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All secondary periods suffering from General Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries or womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions,

Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Dry, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenance, and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES!

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of the organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the World.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous Diseases, and Ladies who are suffering from Diseases to which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back, and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same disease. Nature and Science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and child, prevents pain and disease and increases and enriches the food—those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon childbirth.

Constitution Life Syrup

IS THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING!

Try It, Take It, and be Cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG M. D.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK—LABORATORY BROOKLYN, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by Express to all parts of the country.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

Wholesale Druggists, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New York.

Wholesale by J. H. REED & CO., FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

THE CITY.

MASS MEETING.

Gathering of Union Men at Metropolitan Hall To-Night.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, the Representative of the First Congressional District in the National Legislature will give an account of his stewardship to-night at Metropolitan hall. Addresses will be made by Senator Lyman Trumbull, Hon. Jesse O. Norton, Hon. S. W. Moulton, Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Hon. T. J. Turner, Dr. Charles V. Dyer, and other distinguished speakers.

The Hall should be crowded.

PERSONAL.—Allen Butler, Esq., of the New York Central Railroad, is in the city.

NEW YORK PAPERS.—We are indebted to Bradford & Baldwin, news dealers, for New York papers of Tuesday in advance of all other sources.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—Rev. A. Brooks will address the friends of temperance, this evening, at the Illinois street Mission Church at eight o'clock.

STOLEN.—About four o'clock yesterday morning the cabin of the schooner "Walrus," lying in the South Branch, was entered through the window by some unknown person, and a pair of pants belonging to the Captain carried off. They contained $90 in legal tender.

LABORERS' MEETING.—The meeting of the Lumber Yard laborers, announced to be held at Kinzie Hall last evening, was a failure. There was not enough present to justify an organization and the few there left about nine o'clock to swell the enthusiastic multitude at Metropolitan Hall.

LETTERS FOR THE 136TH.—Lieut. R. P. Pierce, Quartermaster of the 136th Regiment, 100 day volunteers, will leave Chicago for Columbus, Ky., this evening. Letters or small parcels left at the counting room of the TRIBUNE before five o'clock this afternoon, will be promptly forwarded.

INFANTICIDE.—Yesterday morning Coroner Wagner held an inquest on the body of a new-born infant, which was found floating in the Lake at the foot of Jackson street. The child had evidently been thrown into the Lake while alive, but by whom was not ascertained. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Peter Ludwig, merchant tailor doing business in the Methodist block, died night before last very suddenly at the Metropolitan Hotel. He had been ill only a day or two and was not thought to be dangerously sick. His disease was bilious diarrhea. He leaves no family, but a mother and friends in Iowa. He was one of the witnesses on Philomena's side in the Lill-Hildebrand case.

[illegible]

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The New Chamber of Commerce—Commencement of the Work—Contracts.

In the onward march of a great city alterations as well as additions are of frequent occurrence, for as the requirements of the community expand people "grow out" of the appliances which for many years have satisfied them, and feel constrained to imitate a Biblical character and "pull down to build greater."

This fact is strikingly apparent in a rapid growing city like Chicago, and almost daily do we witness venerable old buildings, which for years have been deemed sufficient to meet the wants of their owners, traveling through the streets to seek a more obscure resting place, and make room for a successor of loftier preten ions. This motive spirit of improvement has now placed its ruthless foot upon the old square on Washington street, between Clark and Lasalle, and has promulgated its fiat, uncompromising as the laws of the Medes and Persians, ordering the destruction of the old friend.

Already have most of the old buildings been rased to the ground, and their very foundation stones removed from the spot to give room for the erection of the new Chamber of Commerce, which after living so long in the minds of the business men of Chicago, is going to be a thing of reality. Other improvements are being made in the vicinity and before long the square will bear a very different aspect from what it has hitherto done. The one corner of that area, whence so long the song of praise to the Great Creator has issued, is now destined to bear other sounds, and to resound with the bustle and hum of business, while the tick of the billiard balls which once made another part of the space so dangerously fascinating to many, is silenced, and will one day be replaced by the music discoursed from the safes of the money changers.

The square will lose its interest to the fireman, or seeker of help from him, for no more will the Court House alarm speak to it as meaningly as it has hitherto done, calling part of its inhabitants to their noble duty. Now the old "Long John" and his brave keepers have moved from the spot to find another resting place. Not much oftener will the wondering crowds in that square gaze at the sylph-like motions of a graceful equestrienne, or roar at the pleasantries of the jester, or the contortions of the in-vertebrate biped. The mystic ring, so symbolic of truth to the mind of childhood, who verily believes that the circus life of a clown is but a picture of his inner and untrammelled existence, happy to believe that ye comiques live by a series of confidence games, steal from each other, and insult policemen with impunity, that ring is now non est, and ere long some mighty warehouse will rear its head proudly over the arena of such mighty triumphs. Then the horses and mules of past days will be replaced by the "bulls and bears" contained in the adjacent rendezvous of men who have raised Chicago to the proud position of monarch of the West.

The Chamber of Commerce will be on the north side of this Square, (as previously reported) on the corner of Washington and Lasalle streets, running back to the alley. Already the ground is being cleared with a celerity which promises the rapid completion of the enterprise. The whole of the preliminary operations have been completed, every contract made, signed and sealed, and every arrangement completed that is conducive to the harmonious and speedy progression of the work. Before long we may expect to see the building operations fairly commenced.

[illegible]

MAYOR SHERMAN.

[illegible]

THE BARRON CASE.

Responsibilities of Railroad Companies in Case of Accident.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

[illegible]

THE HOPPS MURDER CASE.

A New Trial Granted by the Supreme Court—Synopsis of the Decision.

It is believed that the new trial of Wm. Hopps, convicted of the murder of his wife at the September term of the Circuit Court, 1862, will take place at the next term of the same Court. The chief point upon which the application was made to the Supreme Court for a new trial, was that Judge Manierre, at the time of the trial, did not lay down to the jury correctly the law of the case, with regard to the testimony of the insanity of the prisoner which was given by the defense; that he was prejudiced by the charge of the Court not coming up, as the defense alleged it should have done, to the true principles involved in it by which guilt was established in a case where guilt could not exist. His counsel represented that their client was not of sound mind when the deed was done, and that the Court trying the cause gave to the jury at great length its views of the nature of the defense and prescribed the rule which should govern them in the decision of the case, and when asked by the defense to give certain pertinent instructions to the jury, refused to do so.

There were present on the Bench of the Supreme Court, when the new trial was awarded, Hon. John D. Caton, Chief Justice; Hon. P. H. Walker and Hon. Sidney Breeze, Associate Justices. Judge Breeze, who delivered the opinion, said, "The homicide stands confessed. It has never been denied by the prisoner. On the contrary, he declared, on its commission that it had long been contemplated and was right, that his wife was unchaste. After his arrest he justified the deed, and has throughout exhibited total indifference and unconcern. * * * * The results of scientific investigation on this intricate subject are so imperfect as to render it very difficult to establish any general rule by which judicial proceedings of a criminal nature should be governed where the defense of insanity is interposed. Writers on the subject treat of several kinds of insanity and of different degrees of the several kinds, and among them there is considerable diversity of opinion on the same subject. They furnish as yet no sure and safe guide for courts and jurors, but it is hoped as science advances a rule will be eliminated which, while it shall throw around these poor unfortunates a sufficient shield, shall at the same time place no great interest of the community in jeopardy * * * It is claimed for the prisoner that the species of insanity with which he is afflicted is of the partial intellectual order denominated "monomania," that is to say a mania on one subject, and that subject the infidelity of his wife, in which his belief, without the least ground to base it upon, was so fixed as to become a deep seated delusion, amounting to a mania, in the simplest form of this species of mania." The learned Judge reviewed numerous English and American authorities bearing upon the subject, and remarked that no certain uniform and definite rule could be gathered. He continued: "In the midst of this uncertainty, with the best reflection and examination we have been able to give to this very important and most interesting question, we have come to the conclusion that a safe and reasonable test in all such cases would be, that whenever it should appear from the evidence that at the time of doing the act charged the prisoner was not of sound mind, but affected with insanity, and such affection was the efficient cause of the act, and that he would not have done the act but for that affection, he ought to be acquitted. But this unsoundness [illegible]

[illegible] ting him right we give in brief the action of the Board upon the charges.

The first charge was as follows:

1. We charge the said William Turtle with assuming and acting as Superintendent of the city of Chicago without due authority of law, he not having been legally confirmed by the Common Council, as provided by the city charter.

This specification was dropped by unanimous consent. To the second charge, which reads as follows:

2. We charge said William Turtle with unlawful assumption of power and authority, and the unlawful violation of personal rights, in ordering police patrolmen and police officers, and others, to arrest and drag before the Common Council Aldermen of the city, upon an invalid order issued by Mayor Sherman.

and to the third charge, which reads as follow:

3. We charge said William Turtle with usurpation of power and authority by ordering and transferring police patrolmen and police officers from one precinct of the city to another without consent of the Board of Police, and in violation of a resolution of the Board of Police, passed December 5, 1861.

Mr. Turtle, through his attorney, plead "not guilty." The witnesses were examined and the Board retired for consultation. Shortly after they returned, and announced, that upon the second charge the Board stood a tie, and that therefore the charges were dismissed. Brown and Coventry voted to sustain them, but Hoyne and the other "Democratic" member voted to drop them.

The third charge, Mr. Coventry alone voted to sustain. Brown, Hoyne and Wentworth voted against it. This vote of Mr. Brown surprised us at the time, but explanations since given, satisfies us that under the circumstances Mr. Brown's vote was proper. We shall see what we shall see.

HEALY'S OGLESBY.—Mr. Healy has achieved one of his best successes on canvass in the portrait just completed of Major General Oglesby, the Union candidate for Governor of Illinois. It will rank, we believe, with the best productions of the artist. Gen. Oglesby with his splendid phisique, and striking physiognomy, is an admirable subject, and his counterfeit presentment on the canvass all but breathes, and is one of the most spirited likenesses we have ever seen. Such history as this is well entrusted to Healy's pencil, to hand down to coming time the actual, and all but living presence of the representative men of the trying period in our national existence. Of these, Gen. Oglesby is well chosen for his services in the field, and for those qualities that cause the rally about him as a leader, at a time when courage, coolness, and zeal for Union and Liberty are qualities which alone can save us. Multitudes who will never see Dick Oglesby will gaze upon this picture, and the reproduction it is destined to receive, and the success of the painter has faithfully preserved the features and physical traits characteristic of the man, and the index to his career. It is on exhibition at Mr. Healy's Gallery, surrounded by numbers of his recent works in portraiture.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATER.—Mr. William Warren, or as he is better known, "Old Warren," from Boston, about the most famous actor in his line on the American stage, has been playing an engagement at McVicker's during the week, with very fair houses, notwithstanding the prevalence of the heated term. He appears to-night in the famous comedy of Paul Pry, sustaining the part of the impertinent Paul. The stock company at McVicker's is now the very best ever gathered in this city. To a stranger, it is very difficult to tell which is "stock" and which is "star." Miss Rachel John- [illegible]

[illegible]

YACHTING.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

Commercial Postscript.

[illegible]

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

[illegible]

VARIETY THEATRE.

[illegible]

BRYAN HALL.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS

[illegible]

HORN & MORRISON'S

KCHE-ME-DAY-NE-ME,

MEDICINE DANCERS,

[illegible]

Excursions.

1864. GRAND 1864.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

PLANET and MICHIGAN

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

[illegible]

FINE TEAS AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

[illegible]

To Rent.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Lost.

[illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

[illegible]

Estrayed.

STRAYED—July 11, 1864, a Red [illegible]

For Sale

[illegible]

Boarding.

[illegible]

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
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WANTED—A situation by a young man as porter or assistant in a wholesale store. Address "C. P.," Tribune office.
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WANTED—Any girl wishing to learn the art of dress making, can hear of a first class teacher, by calling at No. 51 Clark street, up stairs, front room. Also, furniture for sale.
WANTED.—Any good business man having a cash capital of from $500 to $1,000, can learn of a good chance to engage immediately. P. O. Box 2,000.
WANTED—Immediately, a boarding house with 12 or 15 rooms furnished, in a good central location. Address "BOARDING HOUSE," Tribune office.
WANTED.—A situation as boarding house keeper or clerk, by a young Lady competent to manage the same. Has had experience. Can be seen on the premises. Reference given if required. Address "M. P. A.," Tribune office.
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WANTED—Superior Pictures. Those are wanted at RHOADS & CO.'S, 51 Clark street, where crowds of visitors are daily admiring their pictures. Cartes de visite, 50 cts. per dozen. Large size Photographs only $1 per dozen.
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WANTED—A Life Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at a reduced price. Apply at the office of C. B. R., Tribune office.
WANTED—Employment by a young man of steady habits, as porter, or in a wholesale store. Address "PORTER," Tribune office.
WANTED—To buy a Fish Oil Factory. Any person that has one to sell, cheap, will please direct to P. O. Box 2,000, Chicago, Ill.
WANTED—To sell a retail Fancy Grocery in the city of Burlington, Iowa, doing a good business, and going to Europe. Address A. B. & C., Box 1,000, Burlington, Iowa.
WANTED—To purchase a Printing Press and Type, size and location of office. Address "PRESS," Tribune office.
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WANTED—For the Government, 1,000 Able Bodied Laborers. Wages $40 per month. Apply at the office of the Quartermaster, Camp Douglas, or at 51 Clark street, Chicago.
WANTED.—By a young man from Baltimore, a situation in some wholesale house in this city. Has had two years experience in the Baltimore trade. Address "A. T.," Tribune office.
WANTED—Board, From 1st of September, by a young man and wife, two rooms in a respectable private house, convenient to the business part of the city. Address stating location, terms, &c., "BOARD," Tribune office.
WANTED.—By a man of experience and good address, a situation as engineer, either on four or six wheel engines. Can give the best of reference. Address "ENGINEER," Tribune office.
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FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Photograph Car complete, with a large stock of negatives, chemicals, &c. Any person having the groundwork of a business can make a fortune with this car. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 51 Clark street, Room No. 6.
FOR SALE—Retail Grocery Store, stock and fixtures, situated on one of the best business streets in Milwaukee. A good point for an energetic man. Reasons for selling, other business. Good house room over the store. For further particulars call at 51 Clark street, Room No. 6, or address P. O. Box 2,000, Chicago, where an interview may be had.
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FOR SALE—The largest Drug Store in one of the largest cities in this State. Is offered for sale, as the proprietor wish to retire from business. The best location in the city, and will allow a responsible party time to pay for it. Address "DRUGGIST," Tribune office.
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FOR SALE, Drug Store in full operation, including, valued at $7,000 stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c., and about one-third interest in the property, if desired, to rent. The whole or part of the premises. Address P. O. Box 2,000, Chicago, Ill.
FOR SALE—A No. 1 Saloon and Billiard Table, in first rate business. Any person with $2,000 to $3,000 can buy the whole or one-half interest. Will be sold low. Apply on the premises, No. 51 Clark street, Room No. 6.
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Boarding.
BOARDING.—A suit of Bedrooms, unfurnished, also single rooms, can be had by applying at the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, at the Bakery.
BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, with or without board, in a private family, to be had by applying at the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, at the Bakery.
BOARDING.—A front room on second floor, with board in a private family, to be had by applying at the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, at the Bakery. Also, two rooms, one suitable for a gentleman and wife, the other for a single gentleman, can be obtained here for a reasonable price. Apply at the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, at the Bakery.
BOARDING.—A few rooms for rent, with board, in a private family, to be had by applying at the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, at the Bakery.
BOARDING.—Suites of rooms, with board, for families, and single rooms, with board, at the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, at the Bakery.

VOLUME XVIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864. NUMBER 9.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

THE BRITISH PET.

The destruction of the corsair Alabama is an especial blow to British pride. Her history forms one of the most startling chapters in the history of this war. It is begun, finished, edged and filled in with British corpositive sympathy with our enemies. British hands built her in a British ship yard. She was British from truck to keelson. British guns frowned over her British looking sides. British training and skill was believed to have culminated in her model and armament. A British crew was put on board of literally *manned* experience, for the foreign accounts show say that the best of them received their training on the British schools of Excellent. When this British monument of British aid to the rebellion was ready, the British lion lazily yawned so wide as to shut both his eyes, as is the wont of the animal, and a British Cunarder Captain, aided by a select British party of excursionists took the pirate craft to sea, and left her in rebel hands. The Confederates gave her nothing but a few of the negro driving chivalry to fill the officers' mess. All the rest was British.

The British pet, bearing at first the flaunting insolence of a name perpetuating the fact that two HUNDRED AND SIXTY British subscribers paid for her construction and outfit, filled from Liverpool on the 29th of July, 1862. Her career of piracy and rapine on the high seas lacked only ten days of two years duration. She was destroyed by the Kearsarge, in the battle of her own seeking, on the 19th of June, 1864. In all that time stained with treacherous piracies on nearly men, a hundred of our merchantmen, masking her movements under the flags of all nations used at will, the Alabama has never lacked British aid and sympathy. British ports all round the world have been her harbors of refuge. British Consuls everywhere have been her shipping agents and correspondents. British dockyards have kept her in repair, British coaling stations never turned her empty away. British editors gave her stereotype headlines, and to her exploits the finest display of job type. In all her course she has been fed, harbored, petted and protected by British sympathizers with the rebellion.

The end is worthy the beginning of this British pet. A banquet is prepared at Southampton to dine and wine the winner of the anticipated victory over the Kearsarge and the "*ere of the Hablabama*" would have been the nine days' wonder of the British press. It is lamentable, from a British standpoint, that these preparations were all for naught. All that British sympathy could do was to drag the half strangled pirate dripping from the brine, conceal him under an old sail, and steer for British soil, swearing to an under tone British oaths, at least while the Kearsarge was in sight.

We could quote high authority for the statement, that had the Kearsarge been made to strike her flag in the English channel, every wive of joyous reaction to Secession would have been made through the United Kingdom. London and Liverpool would have been illuminated, and in their streets British sympathizers with the rebellion, would have gone reeling drunk with delight. These are plain, simple facts not to be concealed. Our diplomats should know it, though they do not put it into their letters intended for publication in the blue book. Our residents abroad should know it, in every letter they write home. Chagrin and disgust sits upon British faces when Grant pushes Lee, when Sherman strikes a telling blow; while British delight stands ready to be unloosed at every dip of our flag and fortunes. Giving all honor and credit to the exceptions among the people and press of England, the rule is too well established to be controverted.

It is upon such a history of the British pirate, and with such a state of British tacts originating and sustaining her, that the thunders of the Kearsarge's guns broke so unpleasantly. This British built, British manned, British armed, war vessel, has been out-sailed, out-fought, and sent under the blue water, by a Federal war vessel of actually less size, but about the same tonnage, in a square open sea fight, happily so located that the incident becomes essentially British, for the carcase of her bird of prey is sent to the bottom. The British lion has his eyes wide open now, and the end is not yet. His pirate has destroyed one hundred of our vessels and twenty millions worth of merchant property. We shall send him the bill by and by and ask a settlement, and there will be ringing in his ears the sound of still this sea fight of the Kearsarge.

To sum up then. The history of the British pet shows that in this war for the perpetuity of the nation, we shall have not even the moral aid of entire British neutrality. We must finish our fight alone, even in the face of open British sympathy in aid to the rebels. We shall so finish it, and treasure up in the national mind these little British traits. There is never anything of the kind lost. History keeps a scrap bag, and all these pieces will find mates and matches by and by. We can wait.

THE CASE OF THE ALABAMA.

British neutrality has illustrated its quality again. The Alabama is a British steamer, built by the subscriptions of "290" British merchants, armed and equipped in an English port, manned mainly, by a British crew, supplied, barbored and returnished constantly in British ports. She has never once entered a rebel port, nor compiled with any of the laws of nations relative to privateering. She never had either register or papers on record, nor register ship's papers, nor evidence of ownership. No vessel captured by her has ever been sent into any port for adjudication and condemnation. The forms of law for the protection of the rights of neutrals have been disregarded. She sails under a flag which has never been recognized, pretending to be the flag of a country which the vessel has never visited. Her commission was to "sink, burn and destroy," after the manner not of a privateer but of a pirate. She sailed from British ports in admitted violation of British neutrality, the papers for her arrest having been issued by British authorities. Yet, though she has visited British ports constantly since, she has not been arrested.

She has driven much of American commerce from the seas, by raising the rates of insurances on American vessels and their freights, compelling American ship owners largely to sell out to English purchasers, and add American merchants to ship American merchandise in British bottoms. The Alabama has been making war therefore in favor of British merchants, who subscribed the funds to build and equip this steamer against American merchants and ship owners. The world presents no parallel to such a violation of neutrality, to such a national participation in piracy.

And now to cap the climax, these British merchants send Semmes and his pirate craft forth from the port of Cherbourg to fight our steamer Kearsarge, engaged in protecting American commerce from their piracy. They prepare a dinner for him at Southampton, which to celebrate his expected triumph. They accompany him in their ships to witness it. He fights—is whipped and they sail up and rescue him and part of the crew from personal captures, under the very guns of the Kearsarge, and bear him off triumph, to command, we may expect, a new corsair, to be in like manner built, manned, equipped and supplied by the subscriptions of five or more British merchants. Our commander did not strike a broadside at these rascals and blow them to perdition, because to be sure. The Alabama, as the Union Semmes struck her flag in surrender, was our prize. Her officers and crew were our prisoners. The British and Government in the case of Mason and Slidell, that a belligerent could not receive persons from a neutral deck. Can a neutral receive enemy from a belligerent deck, and say, after that enemy has struck his flag in surrender? Such a proposition would be preposterous. If the right of Great Britain to demand the surrender of Mason and Slidell, was doubtful, the right of our government to indemnity for the rescue of the pirate Semmes is not to be re-delivery, seems clear. Britain interferes in a fight pending in a question of neutrality that to carry Semmes from port to port the belligerent flag of the Kearsarge, it is clear that Britain can demand that Semmes be given up. If it be contested with, our government has the relief of the British pirates in its own hands.

THE LATE CONGRESS.

It is not to be doubted that the country large has experienced a sense of relief, at the words "Congress has adjourned," were sent over the telegraph on Tuesday. For good reasons, it was a body of men in whom as a whole, the country lacked confidence. It was in this respect below, rather than above the average of Congresses. And yet the country will be agreeably disappointed, that, after all, it transacted so much of beneficient business toward the end of its days; for it cannot be denied that it rather improved as it grew older; and could it have lived on for half a century further, there are reasons to believe, it might have been able to commend itself fully to the public regard. Notwithstanding these grounds of hope, its demise will be taken with great resignation; and the only regret will be, that its end is not final, and that it must still further distress itself and the public with its assemblage.

And yet, we have no disposition to undervalue this body of public servitors. It has good men in it, and a number of them. But as a school to be weighed down by its poor scholars, though it may have many good ones, so a Legislature is deteriorated, from the head down, by a very few positively mean men. And if a few dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savor, what can be said for the odor of it when frequent lumps of larger carrion are all the way intermingled? Truth is, a body of saints purified would be soiled and put in bad odor by contact with such polecats as the Woods, Allens, Cox, and the Voorhees.

An ocean of cologne would smell bad with one Alex. Long soaking in it. This Congress had a complaint, of which boys flying kites sometimes complain. It had too much tail. Its caudal ratio ran far up, to include a huge portion of its body. And as for its good men, it was their misfortune, and a great pity, too, that they were in the condition of that dog we read of in school dinner history, who was caught in bad company. And yet, sorry as the figure this Congress, in parts of it, is made to cut, the country must acknowledge that it has done far better than at one time was expected. We have not forgotten the six or nine months previous to its assembling. How the Satanic press cut and carved for it, in their imaginings. It was to be a Copperhead concern outright, with Fernandowood for Speaker, and with some other such as crawl on their bellies and are speckled on their backs, for its other actuaries, and was to give over the country to the Prince of the Power of the Air, about as quick as the thing could be done. The country felt pretty cheap in those days, and could only look to the Senate, the President, and to God. But when it came together and elected the Glorious Colfax as Speaker, and the Copperheads, instead of bellowing as bulls, only bleated as calves, we forgot its vileness and felt as if we had got a pretty good Congress, after all.

But it is said that "a silk purse is not to be made of a sow's ear;" and you cannot by any possibility make a decent body of Coxes and Woods. All you can do is to wait as patiently as you can, till the attritions of time wear them off and then put better stuff in their places. If the country suffers itself again to get such men as these have plagued the nation at Washington of late, whether under discouragement or false pretences, it will deserve to sweat for ten years to come. Think of the anti-Slavery State of Ohio, patriotic and loyal as she is, putting into the National Legislature such a crew as she has there now. She maybe cheated in that way once, but to do it a second time, is to show her base and dotard redemption.

One thing more is due to truth. A number of the fair men of this Congress lack—or seem to lack—one element of character, never without its use, but essential now; and that is courage. Had the legislation of the last two weeks been put through in the first month of the session, it might have been, gold would not now be tying about above two hundred. But their bones were too soft, and had to be hardened by the actualities of the times; and in the mean time the country suffered. Well, peace to its ashes—as soon as it is ashes.

REBEL TERMS OF PEACE.

About eighteen months ago, Henry J. May, member of Congress from Baltimore, proclaimed unblushingly on the floor of the House, that the rebels were willing to return to the Union on certain conditions. He was so full of this belief, that he was allowed to visit Richmond and have an interview with the rebel chief, for the purpose of ascertaining the terms on which they were willing to lay down their arms and come back. He saw Davis and his Cabinet and Congress, and all the great leaders of secession, and laid before them his mission. They told him the thing was impossible; that they would not return to the old Union while a rebel was left to fire a gun; that no terms could be offered which they would look at. "If your Government should authorize you," said they, "to write your name at the bottom of a blank sheet of paper, leaving us to fill it with conditions and stipulations to suit ourselves, we would not accept it."

The Hon. Henry J. May returned to Washington considerably crestfallen. From that day to this no man has heard him say that the rebels would voluntarily return to the Union if certain concessions were made to them. We believe that since then he advocates a disunion peace, and letting the Union slide, holding that the rebels cannot be conquered. This is the position taken by Fernando Wood. It was about the time of May's pilgrimage to Richmond and the publication of the story in the secesh *Times*, of the ornamental japanner, J. Westley Green, that Fernando was full of the same idea of saving the Union by "giving the South her rights." The President permitted him to find out on what terms his "Southern brethren" were willing to come back. He made the inquiry, ascertained the facts, and in a private interview with Mr. Lincoln gave him the result. The precise statement he made to the President has never been made public. But Fernando, at all events, became convinced that he was barking up the wrong tree; because from that day to this, he has never asserted that the rebels would lay down their arms on condition that the anti-slavery policy of the Administration be revoked. Wood, like many Copp., believes that the rebellion can not be put down, and, therefore, he advocates cessation of hostilities and the recognition of the Confederacy. He thinks that it is better to make a disunion peace than to continue a struggle which he regards as hopeless. The difference between Wood and most other Copperheads consists in this, that whereas he has the courage and honesty to avow what he expects and desires—a disunion peace—they are in favor of the same thing, but are too cowardly and dishonest to openly support their opinions, lest Democrats differing with them might leave the "party." But every day they crawl a little nearer to Wood's platform; they will practice dissimulation only until they think the party is sufficiently ripe and rotten to take the plunge.

A CONVENTION OF TRAITORS.

In the secesh print of this city appears an announcement which we commend to the earnest attention of loyal men. It is to the effect that a "Democratic" mass convention will be held in Peoria on Wednesday, the third day of August next, "to take into consideration the present perilous condition of our country and express their indignation at the act of the President in kidnapping and removing beyond the jurisdiction of the civil authorities, the Coles county prisoners." Hendricks and the infamous Voorhees of Indiana, and Pendleton of Ohio are announced as the speakers, to be followed undoubtedly by the minor lights of treason which twinkle through this State. This call is signed by one hundred and forty-six of the principal Copperheads from various parts of the State, from which we select half a dozen at a venture, as a sample of the whole. From this county are Buck Morris, a blatant Southern sympathizer, who never had a feeling of sympathy for the North, who is identified body and soul with rebels, and who would be as much shocked at loyalty as he would at water; Dr. Wickersham, who has prostituted himself, his profession, and his good name, in the commission of Copperheadism; and George E. Kimberly, a young whipper snapper, whom Sidney leads round by the nose, and who professedly is at the head of that disloyal organization, the Invincible Club. O'Brien, of Peoria, a postiferous demagogue, and M. Y. Johnson and David Sheean of Jo Daviess county, two secessionists, recently of Fort Lafayette, and S. B. Piper, a gambler of Sangamon, who was present at the siege of Frankfort, Ky., during the Morgan raid, and was kicked out by the loyal people of that place for his fierce rebel talk, are samples enough of the one hundred and forty-six.

Thus much for the character of the signers. Now for a significant comment upon the call by the secesh print. It says:

We print elsewhere a call for a Democratic Mass Convention, to be held at Peoria on the 3d of August ensuing. It will be observed that the call is not issued by the Democratic State Committee, but has the signatures appended of gentlemen in numerous counties. We suppose it to be generally known that *there is in this State a secret organization, not connected, as such, with the Democratic party, but the members of which act with the Democratic party.* We deem it our duty to state, that this call for a Mass Convention at Peoria is the emanation of *this secret organization.* It is simply right that there should be no misunderstanding regarding the matter in any quarter.

This is the first public admission we have seen of the existence of the secret organization in the Copperhead party, which we have all along charged. The secesh print, piqued because the action of the Convention will not receive the color of official sanction, as emanating from the party, exposes the wheel within a wheel. But loyal men must not suppose from this that the secesh print will be displeased at the action of these Knights of the Golden Circle. It is ready to endorse any amount of treason, and would support Jeff. Davis, if it were not afraid of going where the Coles county rebels have gone. It is only displeased because the K. G. C.'s have taken the business away from the Copperhead State Committee.

The fact is now established that there is a Copperhead secret organization in this State. This organization is a branch of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and its sole object is indirect help to the rebels at present, and direct help when the proper time comes. The signers to that call belong to the organization. They are in favor of the rebellion, secession and slavery, and opposed body and soul to any party or measure interfering with those elements of treason. It is no wonder then that they are indignant at the removal of the Coles county rioters. Those scoundrels were carrying out the designs of the K. G. C.'s. They were at work in the field where the master spirits of the order could look on

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We do not care to conceal from the readers of the TRIBUNE the fact that there is little in this morning's news to relieve the doubt and anxiety that will rest upon every loyal mind while communication with the Capital is cut off. It is wise to hope all things; it is scarcely so safe in a time like the present to believe all things, but it is certainly the present occasion for grave anxiety, and it is not unbecoming in brave men to provide against the worst. We firmly believe that over confidence in Government and people has been the chief evil our holy cause has had to contend against. We have measured strength with the rebels on the basis of the census tables, and have too far left out of account the terrible earnestness which has been theirs in the foul behests of this infamous rebellion. Momentum is the product of matter and velocity. Have we not too generally left out of account the swift zeal of our enemies in the service of the rebellion, and been content with the mere comparison of bulk. This war will never end in our success until the North is as fiercely zealous for Union and Liberty as is the South for Slavery and Rebellion.

We cannot believe Washington and Baltimore in serious danger, certainly not the latter, to judge from yesterday's dispatches. What may be transpiring about Washington is not so clear. We are at last better advised as to the rebel strength, to which our reliable Philadelphia correspondent gives a definiteness not before reached. We have confidence, however, in the strength of the northern defenses of the capital, and it will be no easy task for the enemy to capture them. It is not to be denied, however, that the present is the most momentous crisis of the war thus far, on whose issue great events hang. While we believe all will come out well, we deprecate, as we have always strongly opposed, the causes that have lead to the present peril. It is humiliating at this stage of the war to rest for an instant in doubt, or the shadow of doubt, whether our capital is safe.

It is time for the nation and its rulers to rise as one man, the latter directing and calling out every force of the former, bringing to bear on the crushing of this rebellion a zeal and energy vast and resistless. We look for glorious tidings from Grant to burst from behind the cloud. We know he was ready for a mighty blow at the heart of the rebellion, and ere this the blow has doubtless fallen. Let no one cease to hope, but, hoping, let no one cease to work.

The chinch bug is making sad havoc with the crops in some portions of our State. A communication from a correspondent at Mendota, and the statement of Dr. Stitt, of this city, who has just returned from a visit to Bureau, Kane and Du Page counties, will be found on the second page of this morning's issue. It appears that our farmers in these counties have only escaped the fearful effects of the drought to encounter even a worse enemy in the shape of the little pests known as chinch bug, whose ravages are even like the breath of the destroying angel.

The Pirate Florida has added to the list of her fresh spoils of our coast trade, the capture of a first-class ocean steamer of the New York and New Orleans line. The flutter among our merchant navy will be immense, the exertions among our gallant blue jackets to emulate the deeds of the Kearsarge will be even greater. But it is no easy task to catch one of these rovers of the seas and the list of losses may be a heavy one before the Florida's career is ended.

Our advices from Cairo and below give us a highly important summary of Lower Mississippi River news. The rebel guerillas are numerous and troublesome, but never make any successful stand against our gunboats. The news from Vicksburg is of a recent brilliant success of Gen. Smith's expedition at Ripley, Miss., and the reported death of Forrest.

Hon. A. W. Metcalf, candidate for Presidential Elector in the 13th District, having been nominated on the State ticket, sent in his resignation for Elector to the State Committee yesterday. The Union men of that District sent in the name of Hon. Henry S. Baker, of Alton, as the candidate, in the place of Mr. Metcalf. It was unanimously approved by the Committee, and Hon. Geo. C. Eisenmayer, as his assistant. No better appointment could have been made.

All interested will do well to stand advised that, in accordance with the new law, receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage, or judgment, or decree of any court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property, require the affixture of a two cent revenue stamp.

According to the news by the Asia the Franco-rebel organ in Paris announces, with gravity, that Capt. Semmes will presently be in command of another privateer, far superior to the Alabama; and they even go so far as to give a description of the vessel, (which precisely answers to one that has recently left Bordeaux for Amsterdam.) It would be as well for our Government to believe in this announcement, and to take measures accordingly. It must come to be accepted by and by, among all the loyal people of the United States, that we are to defend this Republic against all its enemies, and the old despotism, over the water have not forgotten their ancient grudges. They help the rebels because they seek the ruin of this nation. As for the French built pirate we only hope for our sea-lions an early chance at the new bird of prey. The Frenchmen would thereby learn the same lesson recently taught Johnny Bull. Uncle Sam can enter his ships and their commanders against the navies of the world. And it is evident that the ornamental period for our navy has passed as far as this generation is concerned.

Recent advices received at the State Department contain the important announcement that upward of ten thousand Swiss emigrants await passage to the United States at Havre and other European ports. Considering the comparatively limited emigration from Switzerland during past seasons, the fact above stated furnishes a remarkable instance of the growing appreciation with which this country is regarded in Switzerland, and the desire of her people to come hither.

THE RECENT ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Below will be found a list of the leading articles to be found in our Commercial Review, on the second page of to-day's issue, with the advance in prices which has taken place within a week:

Articles.	Advance on the week.
Flour, ℔ brl	$1.75 @ ...
Wheat, ℔ bu.	25 @ 27
Corn, "	6½ @ 7
Oats, "	2 @ ...
Mess Pork, ℔ brl	2.00 @ 3.50
Lard, ℔ lb	1½ @ 2
Brooms, ℔ doz	25 @ ...
Bags, chief kinds	5 @ 10
Cheese, ℔ lb	½ @ 1
Coal (hard), ℔ ton	1.50 @ ...
Coal (of), "	1.00 @ ...
Candles, ℔ lb	7 @ 10
Coffee, "	1 @ 2½
Opium, "	2.00 @ ...
Morphine, "	2.25 @ ...
Iodine per lb	1.50 @ ...
Castor Oil per gal	1.00 @ ...
Quinine per lb	25 @ ...
Blue Vitriol per lb	5 @ ...
Soda Ash	1.50 @ ...
Sal Soda	2.20 @ ...
Caustic Soda per lb	3 @ ...
Cream of Tartar	15 @ ...
Lemons per box	1.00 @ ...
Oranges per box	2.00 @ ...
Dried Apples per lb	½ @ ...
Hides, Green Salted, per lb	½ @ ...
Iron, manufactured, per cent	5 @ 10
Pig Iron per ton	5.00 @ 10.00
Bar lead per 100 lbs	5.00 @ ...
Pig Lead per 100 lbs	5.00 @ ...
Shot per 25 lbs	1.15 @ 1.30
French Kip Leather	50 @ ...
French Calf Skins	20 @ 40
Harness Leather	5 @ ...
Lace Leather	5 @ ...
Tin Plate, per lb	6 @ ...
Pig Tin, per lb	17 @ ...
Bar Tin, per lb	17 @ ...
Metallic Alloy Bottoms	8 @ ...
Copper Bottoms	8 @ ...
Zinc, cask and sheet	5 @ ...
Nails, per keg	50 @ ...
Turpentine, per gal	1.00 @ ...
Manilla Rope, per lb	3 @ ...
Carbon Oil, per gal	5 @ ...
Benzole, per gal	10 @ ...
Linseed Oil, per gal	17 @ ...
Whale Oil, per gal	40 @ ...
Elephant Oil, ℔ gal	25 @ ...
Bank Oil, ℔ gal	30 @ ...
Machine Oil, ℔ gal	30 @ ...
Neatsfoot Oil, ℔ gal	15 @ ...
White Lead, pure, ℔ 100 lbs	2.00 @ ...
Rice, ℔ lb	½ @ ...
Rifle Powder, ℔ keg	1.00 @ ...
Blasting Powder, ℔ keg	50 @ ...
Raw Sugar, ℔ lb	½ @ 1
Tea, ℔ lb	10 @ 15
Tobacco, ℔ lb	5 @ ...
Wool, ℔ lb	10 @ 2

☞ The N. Y. Express is unhappy because "the colored boy has driven the white shoeblack clean off the course" at Washington. Why don't the Copperheads rally, arm themselves with shoe brushes, and Day & Martin's [illegible], and drive the little nigger away? It is all owing to the present Administration. The Constitution is in danger. Abe Lincoln is a tyrant. Rally, Copperheads, to the standard of Day & Martin, and for the vindication of outraged law. On, Morris, Goudy, Little Fuller and Comisky! Avaunt!

THE OUTLOOK.

Cut off from the Capital—forty-five thousand rebels in Maryland—our forces for the defense of the Capital scattered—a few at Washington, a corps at Baltimore, another at Philadelphia, some at Martinsburg, some at Maryland Heights—communication between each of them and the others and between them all and ourselves severed—the rebels filling Maryland and emptying it at the same time. A rumor, notwithstanding the severance of all communication, that Washington, has been attacked by 15,000 rebels, and with all this gold opens in New York at 284 and closes at 271; wheat falls two or three cents, and flour fifty cents—was there ever such a muddle? Meanwhile by way of by-play, Gov. Seymour is trying to bring the State militia of New York into conflict with the Federal authorities and troops, because the President stopped the N. Y. World from publishing a forged proclamation, purporting to be his own act. Here are the tragedy and the farce—rebellion and copperheadism—co-operating to overthrow the Union, under pretense of sustaining the constitution, to inaugurate endless war in the name of peace, to break down the Government of the people under pretense of sustaining the rights of individuals—to destroy the Union for the sake of slavery and aristocracy, and do it all in the name of Democracy and liberty.

Such is the condition of things to-day, as the country, in that suppressed calmness which precedes the storm, looks on to see whether, at this late stage of the campaign, the rebels have really the force with which to hold Richmond and capture Washington. We are nerving ourselves up to hear anything or everything, without astonishment, whatever may be our indignation, our anger, our rage. One truth we feel and know. If the rebels take Washington there is an end to all moderation either on the border or at home. The loyal people of the North will no longer be trifled with in any branch of this war. They will put down all Copperhead opposition to it now as they did at first, with the strong hand, effectually and forever. If the Government fears to dispose of its home traitors, the people will do the work. When we next hear from Washington, let us hear that strong measures are adopted. Let five hundred thousand men be called for. If the capital shall be taken, let the call be for a full million. Let them be drafted, so that at least some Copperheads shall go. If Governor Seymour is spoiling for a fight, let martial law be declared in his or any other State whose Copperheads, whether in or out of office, endeavor to pettifog for the rebels. Let every able-bodied man in the country be sent to the front, if need be, for the suppression of the rebellion and the triumph of our free Government.

This will be our feeling; this will be the feeling of the people, if the disgraceful blow which now threatens us shall fall. It will be no burst of passion with them. It is not with us. It is but the calm and settled conviction which we have often urged, and which has never been gainsaid, that there is no peace in disunion—that there is no possibility of peace save in the complete triumph of the Government and the preservation of the unity of the Republic; that whatever sacrifices it may require, the war for the Union is to be pushed forward at every sacrifice and at all hazards to a triumphant and glorious conclusion. If a disaster so serious as the fall of Washington is impending over the national arms, let the Copperheads laugh while the day is theirs. Their triumph will be short.

THE RAID INTO MARYLAND.

General Lee's strategy in sending a rebel raid against Washington, when he is so hard pressed at Richmond, is like most of the rebel plans, superficially smart and profoundly unwise. Superficially smart, because for the moment it will raise the power of the rebellion into apparently respectable comparison with that of the Government, by seeming to show that the rebels can as easily endanger the capital as we can menace Richmond. Profoundly unwise, because the rebels should by this time, know that to seriously menace the capital would reinforce Grant with fifty thousand men, and such are the endurance, resources and spirit of the North, that to capture Washington by a raid would call five hundred thousand to arms, silence the clamor of Copperheadism, unite the North, and roll up an overwhelming force to subdue the rebellion. Sumter gave us seventy-five thousand, Bull Run two hundred and fifty thousand; but the capture of Washington would weld the North into one overwhelming Union Phalanx, whose march would be resistless. The rebels mistake, in our judgment, the temper of the Northern people, when they suppose these spiteful raids northward help the rebel cause.

It seems to be clear that a rebel force, after defeating successively Hunter, Sigel, Sullivan, and Wallace, has penetrated into the heart of Maryland, and is in position, if its numbers are adequate to the effort, to strike either Washington or Baltimore before either could be defended by reinforcements from Grant's army. As to its numbers, we have little other evidence than what has been accomplished. The force which defeated Hunter could hardly have been less than 20,000 men. The defeat of Sullivan, Sigel or Wallace, would not, probably, require a force so large. From Grant's army, it is reported that six thousand rebels have been sent by Lee, out of Richmond, possibly on this expedition. It is not impossible, therefore, that a force of from 20,000 (as stated by Secretary Stanton.) to 30,000 has entered Maryland. Of course no such force can capture Washington, where, we are semi-officially informed, no alarm is felt, as the resources and preparations for defense are ample. It can, however, do immense mischief in conscripting men, stealing cattle and horses, and plundering the country. That this at least it will accomplish, seems indicated by the scattered character of its operations, stretching from Frederick City to Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore, and to Magnolia, between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. Undoubtedly all the appliances of wholesale exaggeration will be resorted to by the rebels to magnify its really formidable proportions. The fact that whenever we hear of its whereabouts it is in connection with cattle stealing and general plundering raids, shows that it has entered Maryland to steal and not to fight.

The serious question now is, therefore, whether it shall be permitted to leave Maryland with its valuable booty and rejoin Lee's army, or whether we have the means, promptness, and generalship to surround and cut to pieces this host of freebooters, and recapture their plunder. The War Department ought to be sincerely thankful to Lee for thus dividing his army, as it ought to be made the cause of such a victory over the rebels either in Maryland or before Richmond, as the perilous nature of the rebel strategy invites and deserves. If we cannot take advantage of such a division of their army, to crush its fragments, we could hardly succeed against its united strength.

ARMY LOSSES.

One of the things concerning which it is difficult to get accurate information, in army matters, is in regard to the losses of the respective armies. Different parties assert the most contradictory statements, and the public have no means of knowing which are true. In regard to all matters of fact, the judgments of men differ endlessly. Two men will see the same identical facts, and report concerning them wide as the moon apart. As to the official reports, they are seldom made public, at least, until long afterwards; and there is a well founded distrust of such reports in the matter of numbers. Napoleon is said to have been accustomed to report his own losses at about one-third of their actual number, while he was careful to guess large enough as to those of his enemy. When a report comes from the army of the losses in a battle, it can seldom be other than a mere estimate; and in regard to the enemy, it can often be little more than mere guess work. There is consequently the fullest opportunity for the imagination, and some men's fancies are very active.

Since this campaign commenced we have had all sorts of reports of the losses of our armies. Six weeks ago it was given out that General Sherman, then near Resaca, had sent to the rear 16,000 wounded men. Such a statement struck all observers with surprise, and even with dismay; for if it was true, his army was melting away at a rate which would leave him but a small force at Atlanta. Now a correspondent of the New York Times affirms that the losses of General Sherman up to the 23d of June, number not far from thirteen thousand, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Prima facie, this statement is too low, and we should wish to know precisely what the grounds of it are before accepting it. The losses of General Grant's army have been widely variant, as we are aware, as they have been stated by the malignants or by disinterested parties.

The chief point of importance in regard to losses, in its bearing upon the war, is as to those of the respective sides in the contest. We feel our losses 'tis true even if we gain by them; but that which the public are most concerned to be assured of, is, whether we or the enemy are losing the faster. General Grant may have lost 50,000 men; but how many has Gen Lee lost? One thing is to be noticed as the war progresses. The judgment of our reporters not only becomes better, but their candor improves also. It is much more common now to find our own losses fairly stated, than in the early years of the war, as well as those of the enemy. It is due to truth also to say, that the rebels in some cases have improved in this respect also.

We infer two things—gathering our information from many and various sources. One is, that both our large armies have been conducted with a considerable economy of men hitherto. Happily we have had little of sickness as yet in either line of advance. The wounded, especially in Grant's army have been numerous, and we have before pointed out the cause of it, as well as the fact that an unusual number of the wounds have been slight. It is stated that a few days since, ten thousand of the wounded had recovered, and returned to their posts; and that as many would go again in a few days more. We have thus only to deduct as final losses, the killed, the severely wounded, and the prisoners, which are all together less than half of what are counted as losses.

The other thing inferred is, that our losses are certainly not greater than those of the enemy, and our final losses not so large. Some correspondents estimate that we lose faster than the enemy—being the attacking party, and thus more exposed. Others think differently; that our losses are at least no more than equal; or even less. But the enemy lose more in killed, in the severely wounded, and in prisoners, than we. We have taken three prisoners, or nearly that, on both lines, to their one. Consequently fewer of their men, once put *hors du combat* return to the ranks, than of ours. Our inference thus is, that we on the whole gain upon the enemy. And yet our main reliance thus far is in our superior ability to make repairs. They cannot continue to recruit their forces adequately. We can, only so that our courage holds out.

It will behoove us to be patient in regard to army movements. Our Generals will aim to save their men. They will perhaps be more careful of them for two months to come, than for two months past, for obvious reasons. Very active operations cannot be expected in the extreme heat of the season.

ADVERTISED BY THEIR INFAMY.

There are certain newspapers at the North, we will not name them for reasons which will appear throughout this article, which systematically seek to be infamous in order that their infamy may be spoken of, may make them notorious, may advertise them and thus sell them. Whatever can disgust a patriot, afflict a decent man with nausea, or make an honest citizen vomit, is placed on exhibition in their editorial columns, and day after day the black and rotten stream of offensive refuse flows on like the Chicago river, nauseating and pestilential. But as its filthiness will ere long give the Chicago river a world-wide fame, so the nauseating qualities of such journals is their only means of getting advertised. We have all heard so much of the devil that the best of us would pay a quarter to see him. What wonder then that a newspaper which by dint of straining its ingenuity can secure for itself the curses of all good and true men, which can on each and every day cater to the public disgust with some new item abusive of the people, the Government, the soldiers, their generals or the Union cause, or commendatory of the rebels, their leaders, troops or strategy, should be commented on for its meanness and purchased as a curiosity. Each rotten, crawling, maggoty mass of slimy life in its columns of treasonable editorials or lying war correspondence adds to its notoriety—perchance sells a paper. If in addition it calls down the indignation of the people, and is mobbed or offends the legal authorities and is arrested—what a triumph in the advertising line. It is "itemized" from one end of the land to the other. Throughout a still wider sphere than before, it disgusts the decent, offends the loyal and becomes known and admired by traitors. To be mentioned by a Union General in orders extending its circulation, is "pap." To be suppressed for a few days by the President for the publication of a treasonable forgery, is a capital hit, a magnificent advertisement. But these rare successes in newspaper management require considerable fertility of ingenuity under an administration so lenient and indulgent as that of Abraham Lincoln. They are "placers" but of rare occurrence. The chief reliance of the class of the Copperhead Press to which we refer is on that daily display of rottenness which attracts daily mention from a disgusted community. As in the case of the diseased wrecks of humanity who in our great cities draw the coppers in proportion to the malignity and offensiveness of the sores they expose to the public eye, and which are natures retribution for their depravity, so these malignant types of the Copperhead newspaper make shift to live upon the notoriety obtained by the self-advertising power of their own infamy.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

Not deterred by the disturbance in our National affairs, but rather fostered and encouraged by consequent scarcity of labor, the number of emigrants seeking this country from the Old World is immense, and on the increase. One reason that accelerates the rush hither are the growing probabilities of a general European war, and this latter is influencing the departure of the best class of emigrants that have ever sought our shores.

The New York papers say the emigration setting in at that port is unprecedented. No less than sixteen thousand landed during a single week in June—a larger number than ever before arrived in the same length of time. Moreover, the emigration is of a superior class, largely consisting of small farmers, mechanics or tradesmen. A large proportion are immediately engaged on arrival by farmers and others, who pay their transportation West. The timely and judicious action of our State Legislature has done much to influence and guide these seekers for homes among us. Let them come. We shall by-and-by give all these new dwellers on our soil Peace under Liberty, and homes secured to prosperity by the gifts of Free Labor everywhere.

☞ The German papers profess to regard with much equanimity the possibility of a war with England. Most of them advise their government to install the Duke of Augustenburg immediately, and regulate the limits of the new State hereafter. The *National Gazette*, of Berlin, while admitting that the maritime trade of Germany would have to suffer from the English blockade, endeavors to prove that England, notwithstanding her fleets, could not prevent Germany from proclaiming the independence of Schleswig-Holstein, nor of defending Jutland against the disembarkation of an Anglo-Danish corps. The Berlin journal besides observes that England, by blockading the German ports, would cause a sensible damage to her own trade.

According to the *Press*, of Vienna, Earl Russell, in a confidential interview with the German plenipotentiaries, did not conceal from them that he was unable to see how England could abstain from taking an active part in the war if it re-commenced. "The English government," said the noble Earl, according to the Vienna journal, "has sufficiently proved the high value it attaches to the maintenance of peace. By its proposition of arbitration it has made a new attempt at conciliation, but the duty of maintaining intact the honor and power of the country imposes limits to its pacific tendencies, and if its last project fail it will become impossible, seeing the state of public opinion, to preserve neutrality."

☞ All the Copperhead world feels bad about Kentucky. That martial law should be declared there, is denounced as an "outrage" by the N. Y. *World*, and Bennett's *Herald* threatens something or other bad to the Administration if it is persisted in. Those fellows may as well attend to their own affairs. Kentucky puts one hand on the shoulder of Uncle Sam and the other on Jeff. Davis', and sways back and forth as if half seas over. Uncle Sam insists she should stand still and quit her rowdyism. There is a great love of marauding in Kentucky. Robbery, arson and murder are pleasant recreations to them. Gen. Sherman understands the case precisely. So does President Lincoln. If Kentucky wants the raiders back there to cut Sherman's lines, and insists on inviting them, it will do no good to yell "persecution," and look lovingly to the Democratic party. Kentucky will have to be treated as Tennessee, and Tennessee as Mississippi. If she will behave herself, all will be easy enough.

☞ The European Conference has been unable to make any pacific arrangements, and hostilities between Denmark and her invaders recommenced on the 27th ult. Great Britain seems fully prepared to give aid to Denmark, but the position of France cannot yet be explained. A British fleet, we have no question, is by this time in the Baltic, and another will soon be in the Adriatic, and thus enable the Italian Principalities to take part in the general contest against their old hereditary foes of Austria. From the present aspect of affairs, it looks as if nothing could prevent a general European war. France and Russia have little direct interest in the matter; but they will almost inevitably be drawn into taking some part in the contest.

THE 11TH WISCONSIN.—The Madison *Journal* has a letter from the 11th Wisconsin, dated near Brashear City, (La.) on the 23d ult. The regiment was then encamped on the eastern shore of Berwick Bay, near Brashear City, and about eighty miles northwest of New Orleans. They arrived at New Orleans on the 11th of May. It was encamped near Carrollton for several days, and was paid off on the 18th, up to the 30th of April. The veterans received an installment of $50 on their bounty, and the recruits that had been in service two months, $40 bounty money. The men sent a large amount by express to their homes in Wisconsin. On the 19th the regiment left for Brashear.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON STILL CUT OFF.

Important Dispatches from Philadelphia.

THE SITUATION AS LATE AS REPORTED.

FACTS AND RUMORS AS TO THE NUMBER OF THE ENEMY.

What is Being Done at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

PROCLAMATIONS OF GOVERNORS BRADFORD AND CURTIN.

THE GREAT RAID.

Latest from the Rebel Movement—Aspects of the Situation Yesterday—The Rebels Operating North of Washington Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

Communication between Baltimore and Washington was cut off this afternoon, the rebels having cut the wires. No train was run to-day between Baltimore and Washington, and that company will not run their trains till they deem it safe to do so. The telegraph line is working from Baltimore to Annapolis Junction, so that whatever trouble there is is between that point and Washington. Communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore was established to-day, by way of Chesapeake Bay, a steamer leaving Baltimore and connecting with the railroad at Perryville.

Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation calling out the militia and enrolled militia of Baltimore, to assemble at their various wards at five o'clock to-morrow, (Wednesday.) On their failure to do so, proper means will be taken to enforce their immediate attention.

Baltimore is reported perfectly quiet. Gen. Ord, who is in command there, is making every effort to strengthen the defenses of the city.

A special to the *Inquirer* confirms the capture of General Franklin. He was last heard from in charge of about one hundred rebels at Towsontown last night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

Intelligence from Baltimore states that at one o'clock to-day parties of rebel cavalry appeared on the Washington Branch Railroad simultaneously at Beltsville and Bladensburg, and immediately cut both railroad and telegraph communication. They did not get any trains.

Considerable skirmishing took place in the neighborhood of Bladensburg. The rebels have been plundering in Anne Arundel county, Md. It is believed they design making a demonstration on Annapolis. A sufficient force is there to repel any attempt they may make.

It is the intention of Gov. Bradford to raise 10,000 men in Maryland under his call. Secessionists will have to go as well as others, and it is said they will be put in the trenches or in strong Union companies.

LATER.—I have intelligence that the wires between Baltimore and Washington are up and working again, but they are in the hands of the Government. This news is not allowed to be published in this city.

Our forces under Sigel have occupied Frederick City this morning. Our forces at Harper's Ferry are in communication with Gen. Sullivan at Martinsburg, and will act in conjunction. There is a rumor here that a portion of the rebels have recrossed the Potomac below Harper's Ferry.

A gentleman from Frederick City, now in town, who has been in consultation at headquarters, says he counted the enemy as they passed through Frederick, and they numbered 38,000 INFANTRY WITH ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY PIECES OF ARTILLERY.

A portion of this force was to have met A. P. Hill at Leetown, with reinforcements.

This is reliable.

All quiet on the Northern Central Railroad. There are no rebels on the line, which is being repaired as fast as possible.

Baltimore and Washington are still threatened by a large force.

A large meeting was held here to-day in Independence Square. The State House bell was rung at noon, calling citizens together. Many places of business were closed, and the people assembled in large numbers in the rear of the State House. The object of the meeting was to organize military companies to respond to the call of Gov. Curtin.

Stirring addresses were delivered by Judge Knox, Hon. W. D. Kelly, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, and others.

Considerable excitement has prevailed all day in front of Independence Hall. There were about half a dozen recruiting stands. These have been well patronized. Recruiting goes on briskly.

In the evening recruiting parties paraded our principal streets with transparencies. Nothing could be heard along the principal streets but fifes and drums.

Intelligence reached here to-day that the wounded in the fight at Monocacy were suffering greatly for want of care. The United States Christian Commission send to-night by special care to Gettysburg fourteen delegates with ninety-two boxes of hospital and battle field stores for their immediate relief. The branch of the Commission at Gettysburg will have transportation to Monocacy ready on the arrival of the delegation.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.—The *Evening Telegraph* has the following: Fighting has been going on near Washington since this morning. The rebels are approaching the defenses on the northern side of the city in strong force.

A special to the *Bulletin*, from Harrisburg, says: Our forces are in possession of Frederick. It is rumored that the rebels are recrossing the Potomac River below Maryland Heights.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12, 4 p. m.—The rebels have again cut the wires between Baltimore and Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.—Manager Wilson, of the American Telegraph Company in Baltimore, went out last night and rebuilt the lines destroyed by the rebels, thus reopening telegraphic communication between there and Washington. Trains now run regularly from Baltimore to Washington.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Tuesday, July 12.—The reported capture of General Franklin was incorrect. The mistake was made by the resemblance between the General and a passenger. This statement is confirmed by one of General Wallace's staff.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 12—1 p. m.—Everything is quiet around the city. Last night a force of rebels passed through Jamestown, on the way to join the main force. The rebels had with them General Franklin and staff, captured on the Philadelphia road on Monday.

Only one bridge over Gunpowder river, on the Philadelphia road was burned.

Business is at a stand-still. Nearly all the outlets from the city are closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12—2 p. m.—Now only two Government wires are working south of here.

Rumors prevail of an attack by 15,000 rebels on the northern fortifications of Washington, but can't be traced to any definite source.

There is much excitement here. Business is nearly suspended. A public meeting is being held now in Independence Square. Recruiting is very brisk, and before to-night a large number of men will be ready to leave for Washington and Baltimore.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 12.—Another draft of seamen will be made up from the receiving ship North Carolina and sent by steamer, with all possible dispatch to Baltimore, where they will be used in manning the impromptu batteries for seamen ordered to Baltimore, which have been and are still to be raised for the defense of that city.

The draft will be double the size of the previous one, and will be in charge of an officer of the navy yard, Capt. Paulding.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 12.—On Sunday night orders were received at the navy yard here to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station, to man the impromptu batteries in the neighborhood of that city.

Admiral Paulding immediately answered the call by sending quite a number from the school ship North Carolina, and it is presumable like drafts will be made on other navy yards for gunners.

FROM HAVRE DE GRACE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12.—There is no doubt of the capture of Gen. Franklin, which is confirmed by Col. Mitchell, Inspector of the 8th corps, who was present at the time and afterwards escaped.

The rebels have destroyed 450 feet of Gunpowder bridge, including the draw. Five hundred feet more was partially destroyed, the strong peices and ties being burned. The repairers expect to replace the work in four days.

The construction train which started this morning for Gunpowder Bridge and Magnolia returned safely this evening, the railroad and telegraph men having accomplished their object.

The rebels only destroyed a dozen telegraph poles at Magnolia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 12—We have nothing from Washington but idle street stories. No dispatches. No papers. No trains.

The *American* has just received information from Frederick that yesterday the rebels were again driven out of that city, and that the old flag again waved over it.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the advance of Cole's cavalry came dashing in, and a fight took place in the street between our troops and the small rebel guard left there of only one hundred men. The rebel Captain was killed, and the balance were driven and pursued in the direction of Monocacy. The rebels had demanded a contribution of $20,000 in greenbacks, and a committee of citizens was appointed to negotiate with them for the safety of persons and property, and a pledge was finally given that if the money was paid none would be molested, which pledge was given, and the money paid down. The only property destroyed was the Government stables, which were fired on Sunday. During the time of the rebel possession their foraging parties were sent out into the country to secure horses and cattle, and came in with large droves of cattle, pigs and sheep, and at the same time the main streets were literally filled with horses and cattle, all of which were driven down to the fords and sent across into Virginia.

Our informant states that he came to the city by the Baltimore pike, and the only rebels he met on the road were some fifteen cavalry near Carroll's Manor, fourteen miles from Baltimore. They inquired of him if he knew anything of the whereabouts of Bradley T. Johnson's cavalry. He replied that he did not, but shortly after learned that Johnson had crossed the pike at Carroll's Manor, at 9 o'clock yesterday, with an immense train of captured horses going towards the Potomac. As he had command of the raiders in this vicinity, it may be presumed that they have all gone towards the Potomac.

The rebels did very slight damage to the Monocacy iron bridge.

The conductor of the 9 o'clock Washington train reported that there had been no fighting up to the time he left. At a quarter to one o'clock the telegraph was cut.

We learn from Annapolis Junction that the rebels obtained possession of the road at Beltsville and Bladensburg about 1 o'clock, and up to the latest advices still held it, amusing themselves by destroying bridges and tearing up the track.

They are said to be in considerable force.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11.—The news from Washington is exciting. The *Star* says: The skirmishing on the Rockville road, that commenced at an early hour this forenoon, was continued by the advance of a rebel force to a point about four miles west of Pennallytown. There their progress on that road stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of skirmishing, between 11 and 12 o'clock, on and around the Seventh street turnpike, near the Claggett farm and the residence of F. P. Blair. It is reported to-day that the rebels burned the residence of Mr. Blair.

There were eight hundred infantry in force encamped at Rockville last night, though panic-stricken refugees arriving to-day from the vicinity of Edwards' Ferry, report them crossing north at that point yesterday and to-day in large numbers, some saying 12,000 strong, others 30,000. Breckinridge is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, and Imboden commands the cavalry now hanging around the fortifications. All was quiet in front of our picket lines, upon what is known as the River road, up to noon to-day.

The *Star* says: The numbers and purposes of the rebel invading force are confusingly conflicting. We give elsewhere the opinion entertained by many around us that the rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so.

Per contra, we have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and reliability, one that has on repeated occasions had the earliest and most accurate information of rebel movements in Virginia. The information received from this quarter is as follows:

The rebel army of invasion marched down the valley, 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under command of Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden and McCausland. Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion, and the purpose of that army was to attempt to capture Washington by surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired and running from Richmond to Staunton. Mosby has 242 men in his command, and expects to have his force increased. In the fight at Aldie, Mosby captured 81 cavalrymen, killed 20, captured a Major and a 12-pounder cannon of Kincheloe's command. One company is operating near Fairfax Court House and near Occoquan.

LATER.—Up to a quarter past 2 o'clock the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbitt's Branch Post Office continued to be about the same as during the morning. There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing was going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far has shown no disposition to do so. No casualties have been reported on our side in the fight this morning between Lowell and the rebel cavalry.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The President of the Inland Telegraph Company, telegraphs from Philadelphia that the raiders have destroyed the lines of the Independent Telegraph Company, and such of the lines of the American Telegraph Company as were along the turnpike between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Baltimore *American* of last evening says: General Tyler escaped from the rebels, and has reached Ellicott's Mills. Reports of the capture of General Franklin are conflicting.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 12.—The construction train left here this morning to repair the railroad and telegraph lines of the American Telegraph Company. Communication with Baltimore will probably be re-established this evening.

Semi-official intelligence has been received here that yesterday afternoon a fight was progressing seven miles from Washington, on the Seventh street road, near Chrystal Springs.

Parties from Blair, sixteen miles from here, report 1,000 rebel cavalry there last evening.

There is no doubt of the immediate necessity for heavy reinforcements to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The first object of the rebel movement up the Shenandoah Valley was undoubtedly supplies. Some three weeks ago, five hundred wagons were loaded with commissary and quartermaster stores of all kinds for Hunter's command, but his constant movements necessitated a delay in its starting. In the meantime, very accurate information of its whereabouts, the number of its guards, and a very correct inventory of its contents spread down the Valley, as well as over the country generally, and of course reached Early's ears. For the capture of this train the rebels began the movement to Martinsburg, and considering the secrecy and rapidity of their march, it is highly creditable to our officers that they did not get it. Of all that train, not a single wagon fell into the enemy's hands. It was taken over the Potomac without loss, and reached Frederick in safety.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BRADFORD.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, July 7, 1864.

To the People of the State:

The proclamation which I issued on the 14th of May last, calling for two regiments of volunteer militia for one hundred days' service within the State, has thus far failed to elicit the prompt response which I thought I had reason to expect. One regiment has been organized, and is now in service; the other is partly formed, and is now being finished by a draft. The intelligence of the last twenty-four hours discloses another and far more urgent reason for completing that organization by a faster process than a draft can afford. The rebels are again in Maryland, impossible as at first appeared the rumor to that effect; the last advices leave no room to doubt the fact. Whatever other forces we may hereafter require, the regiment already partly raised should be filled with volunteers without a day's delay. I earnestly invoke the assistance of every loyal Marylander to assist in doing so, and in filling at once the ranks of the 12th Regiment, now encamped near the city, to its maximum standard.

Persons desirous of promoting this object will confer, without delay, with Adjutant General Berry at his headquarters, No. 293 Baltimore street.

A. W. BRADFORD.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN S. BERRY, Adjutant General.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., July 10, 1864.

To Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia and to the People of Philadelphia:

I refer to my recent proclamations calling for troops on requisition of the President. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, and efforts have been made to dissuade you from the belief that any considerable rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have been thus deceived. Similar efforts were too successfully made last year at the moment when Lee's army was actually on your borders. Dispatches have been this morning received establishing the fact that General Wallace, with ten thousand men, was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat toward Baltimore. The communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the rebels below Cockeysville. The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate effort that they have this morning by telegraph authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which, they had yesterday peremptorily refused. It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate service, and the safety of your own soil and of our good neighbors in Maryland may depend on your promptness. Recollect that the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the Government, and it is the duty of all to obey its requisitions. It would be disgraceful in you to waste time in objecting to matters of form and detail, or to profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so. But all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subterfuges. Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourself to a betrayal of your country. Come forward like men to aid her. The rebel forces will be easily defeated and driven away if you do your duty. And I pray God so to enlighten you that the honor of the commonwealth may be maintained.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

THE VERY LATEST.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 12, 5 p m.—Nothing is known here of the state of affairs at Washington. All the wires are down.

ONLY A RUMOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Evening, July 12.—The wildest rumors of the capture of Washington are afloat.

To Editors:

There is probably no truth in the Philadelphia story about the capture of Washington.

AGENT ASSOC. PRESS.

WHAT THE BALTIMORE REBELS SAY.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

BALTIMORE, July 7.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOVEMENT.

The purposes and designs of the rebels, in their movement toward the north, are now more clearly developed by what has taken place during the last twenty-four hours. In the sight of these facts, the public will be at a loss which to admire most in our sapient military authorities at Washington. Their pig-headed obstinacy in refusing to believe that such a movement could be possible, or their shameful stupidity in neglecting to provide any adequate means to stay the tide of the invasion. Every day since the movement began, they have ridiculed it as a mere horse-stealing raid, and have assured the public that ample means had been taken, not only to prevent any advance of the rebels, but also to intercept and capture the "gang of horse-thieves;" and every night the rebels have made a further advance, and their numbers have increased. It is insulting to Gen. Wallace and Gen. Sigel to intimate as the administration papers do, that the Union troops have been compelled to abandon successively Martinsburg, Williamsport, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, Middletown, Harper's Ferry, Bolivar Heights, and Frederick, and to permit those places to be occupied and held by the rebels, while the latter were only in inconsiderable force. I know that when the rebels crossed at Point of Rocks, the Union troops there threw down their arms and fled, both cavalry and infantry, without firing a shot; and the officers afterwards excused themselves by saying that the force of the enemy was overwhelming, and that they were not going to have their men cut up in a vain attempt to fight the whole army, especially as they had no supports. But in every other instance they have behaved in the most gallant manner, and only evacuated the positions they held after fighting bravely, and after being really overwhelmed by the superior forces of the enemy. This was particularly the case at Harper's Ferry, at Leetown, and at Middletown.

THE CONFEDERATES CROSS THE POTOMAC IN THREE COLUMNS.

Up to yesterday the movements of the enemy were confined to the concentration of their forces at Harper's Ferry, and at one point above, and one below that place—the first opposite Williamsport, the latter opposite Point of Rocks—and to reconnoissances for the purpose of ascertaining the position and strength of our troops. Yesterday and to day, however, their movements have been more significant. They have crossed the Potomac with infantry and artillery at two points, at Williamsport and Point of Rocks, and with cavalry still lower down, only twenty miles above Washington. It will be remembered that all the troops on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, east of the Cumberland, have now been concentrated at two points, namely at the Maryland Heights and at the great bridge over the Monocacy, three miles southeast of Frederick. If your readers will examine a good map of the locality, one which shows the roads and mountains, and will observe the relative positions of the points named above, to Baltimore and Washington, the significance of the above movement will be apparent. No real attack has yet been made upon the Maryland Heights. What was supposed to be such yesterday, was only a close reconnoissance, by which the position of our troops there was accurately ascertained. The three columns of Confederate troops above-named, after crossing the Potomac yesterday, advanced to and took possession of Hagerstown, Sharpsburg, Boonsboro and Middletown. The cavalry is understood to-day to be extended in a line from the Potomac River, in the neighborhood of Poolsville, to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Monrovia. The center of this line crosses the National road near Clarksville. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement. But it is believed here by those who ought to know.

PERILOUS POSITION OF THE TROOPS OF SIGEL AND TYLER.

Thus, then, the Union troops at Maryland Heights and the Monocacy Bridge, appear to be surrounded on all sides and cut off from reinforcements. If such is really the case, these dispositions are of course made with the intention of attacking General Tyler's force first, in the hope of forcing it to surrender, and then of moving on the Union position at the Maryland Heights, by the route indicated in my letter yesterday. If these maneuvers are successful, I need not say the case will then have assumed a gravity that will probably, at the eleventh hour, awaken the military authorities at Washington to a sense of the peril that threatens the capital.

DANGER OF THE ISOLATION OF BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON FROM THE NORTH.

For, if these maneuvers are successful, the Government will be reduced to the alternative of recalling the army from before Richmond, or else of running the risk of seeing our own capital in the hands of the rebels. Once in possession of Maryland Heights and Frederick City, the next movement of the Confederates will be to take possession of the railroads coming into Baltimore from Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and thus to isolate both Washington and Baltimore from the north and east. This could be prevented by the prompt withdrawal of the troops from the Maryland Heights and the Monocacy bridge, and by posting them where they can hold the railroads named, until they are reinforced by troops from New York and Pennsylvania. But there seems to be no disposition to do this at present.

So daring are the rebels, and so confident in the superiority of their forces that yesterday, while the column of cavalry above mentioned was in motion, a detachment from it attacked one of our outposts near Washington, and drove them as far as the Chain Bridge.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS ADMITTED.

It may be stated that even those people here, who, up to yesterday, sneered at the idea of the rebels being in Maryland in any force, now say that they are mistaken, and that they are mistaken, and that they are satisfied that there are at least forty thousand Confederate troops north of the Potomac, and more coming. These people are so intensely loyal that they denounced it as treasonable only a few days ago to even hint at the possibility of Gen. Lee being able to make any such demonstration at all. The fact of the rebel cavalry having crossed near Point of Rocks is confirmed by the testimony of the signal corps with Gen. Sigel, and also by Governor Curtin.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROAD.

Nothing absolutely certain is yet known in relation to what amount of damage the Confederates have inflicted on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The worst may be feared, however, as they have been in uninterrupted possession of a distance of more than sixty miles of the track for four or five days. Fifty miles of the track have been destroyed.

THE CONFEDERATES STILL RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS.

As I close this letter I learn that the latest indications are that large bodies of confederate troops are still moving up the Shenandoah Valley, and that the probability is that during the next twenty-four hours a large portion of General Lee's army, recently at Petersburg, will be between Gordonsville and Winchester, moving north. There is nothing improbable in this. The twenty-four days that General Grant has spent before Petersburg has given General Lee abundant time and opportunity to transfer fifty thousand troops from Richmond to Gordonsville in a very quiet way, and those of his troops now in Maryland may be only the advance of his whole army.

REPORT FROM PETERSBURG.

It is currently reported here that there is only one corps of Lee's army now left at Petersburg, and that all the rest are *en route* for the North. It is also reported that Warren's corps of Grant's army is *en route* for Washington.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENSE OF BALTIMORE.

No alarm or apprehension exists here, and Schenck's folly of barricading the streets with barrels has not been repeated. Placards are posted, however, inviting the citizens to form volunteer companies for the defense of the city.

The Fight on Thursday Night—Shelling of the City—Repulse of the Rebels—Arrival of Reinforcements—Retreat of the Enemy—Bravery of Our Troops, &c.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

FREDERICK, MD., July 7, 1864.

To-day has been one of unparalleled excitement in this city. From early dawn it had been rumored that the rebels were only a few miles from the city and that they would soon enter and occupy it. The arrival of couriers and wounded from the fight beyond Middletown, bringing the news that our small force engaged in holding the rebels in check—about three hundred men of the 8th Illinois Cavalry and two pieces of Captain Alexander's Baltimore battery—were unable to cope with the superior force of the enemy and were slowly falling back towards this city, fighting all the way, added fuel to the flame, and by noon business was suspended, stores closed, and many leaving the city by every possible conveyance.

About half-past three o'clock our forces were seen coming down the Hagerstown pike, and immediately took position on the edge of the town. Everything looked very gloomy at this juncture, as it would be impossible to resist a direct assault upon the town with the light force at the command of Col. Clendening, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, who was in command of the Union troops.

Thanks to Gen Wallace and the Railroad Company, however, the 3d Maryland regiment of veterans, from Monocacy, arrived just in time, and promptly marched to the front, singing "Rally round the Flag, Boys," and promising to give the rebels "the best they had in the shop."

Col. Gilpin, of the 3d, the senior officer present assumed command, and made the disposition of his forces for the fight momentarily expected to commence. The whole force defending the city was the 3d Maryland, seven hundred men; 8th Illinois cavalry, three hundred men; three sections of Alexander's battery about fifty men, and two companies of Col. Maulsby's Home Brigade.

The rebels about four o'clock were to be seen from the roofs of the houses of the city coming down the Hagerstown road, and also the Harper's Ferry, or Jefferson road, apparently in strong force. Captain Alexander's guns immediately fired upon the foe, and checked them momentarily by the excellence of his aim, but it was only for a moment. The enemy closed up and formed their line on the west front of the city, covering the Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown road, planting their guns on Hagan's Hills and the Red Hills, and posting their infantry and cavalry in the valley formed by the above named hills and the Catoctin Mountains. Their position was a splendid one, and their men well protected.

The fight—for it was not a battle—commenced at half-past four o'clock, with an artillery duel between one of our guns in Zimmerman's field and the rebel guns on Hagan's Hill. Our gun was commanded by Lieut. Perkins, of Alexander's battery, and was handled in the most effective manner, dismounting one of the rebel guns.

The skirmishers advanced and the sharp crack of the musket was heard for about two hours with seemingly no result, when a company of the 3d Maryland made a charge upon a force of rebels concealed behind a stone fence in Rizer's field, lying on the Harper's Ferry road on the North side, and succeeded in dislodging them. They held the position bravely for the remainder of the fight. The ten companies of Col. Maulsby's regiment supported the gun at the head of Patrick street. The other guns were without any support, as every available man was necessary to meet the foe in the skirmish line. The 8th Illinois cavalry dismounted and rendered very effective service with their carbines.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the word was passed around that the ammunition of our brave defenders was giving out. There was none of any description in the city, as Capt. Piatt, the Quartermaster of the post, had removed it all on Sunday last, in anticipation of an attack. Couriers were dispatched to Gen. Wallace and to Gen Tyler at Frederick Junction, about three miles from the city, informing them of the state of affairs, and right quickly did they respond to the call, dispatching a special train immediately with plenty of ammunition, which was promptly distributed to the men.

About seven o'clock our men began to drive the rebels, under the cover of the guns of our batteries, and with cheers forced them back over one hundred yards, in which position night closed on the combatants, both quitting fire about dark with a seemingly mutual understanding that it would be renewed in the morning.

During the fight, the "chivalry and the embodiment of honor," to use the language of Mr. Billingsley, of St. Mary's, a member of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, without any notice or intimation whatever, fired several shells into the city, one striking the house of Dr. Johnson, near the Court House. Several fell in Jail street, and a round shot cut a large limb of a tree between the houses of Messrs. Gray and Englebrecht, on the latter street. I have not heard of any of the citizens being killed or wounded. All the houses on the west front were entirely depopulated; it was too unsafe for women and children to risk their lives within reach of rebel range.

Gen. Tyler and staff have just reached here, and it is supposed he will take command. We want reinforcements. The rebels far outnumber us, and it is only the endurance and heroism of our troops that have saved the town.

The rebels occupy Hagerstown, Boonsboro and Middletown, but we hope here that they never again shall desecrate the streets of Frederick.

The city is very quiet to-night, and very gloomy—not a gas-lamp lit.

FREDERICK, Friday, July 8, 1864.

Reinforcements are arriving. This morning we have the 87th Pennsylvania and the 14th New Jersey. With such veterans we fear the rebel host no longer. It is now 7 o'clock, and not a shot has been fired. Some now contend that the rebels have retreated; others that they have been reinforced. The pickets are seen, however, from the several streets at the west front of the city.

Among the casualties yesterday were Lieut. Gilbert, of the 8th Illinois, killed by a shot through the breast; Maj. H. C. Rizer, of the 3d Maryland, wounded; Corp. James Halsted, 3d Maryland; privates S. Yates, Geo. Springer and James Rice, 3d Maryland, all slightly wounded.

I have just had an interview with three rebels who were captured while on picket duty. They are all Baltimoreans—J. H. Freeburg, Joseph F. Parsons and Joseph Murtry—and belong to the 2d Maryland cavalry. They state the force of the enemy is commanded by Bradley T. Johnston, who about ten days ago was promoted to be a Major General.

They are very well dressed, in fact, better than any I have ever seen. In answer to a remark that they came for plunder, one of them said, "Virginians do all the stealing and Marylanders do the fighting."

They also say they had about 1,500 cavalry and 11 pieces of artillery in the fight yesterday, and that they will take the town to-day; but I think there will be two parties to this arrangement.

THE EVACUATION OF FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., July 8.—I put a dispatch in the office for you an hour ago, which, I learn, has not gone through. Gen. Sigel has been superseded at Harper's Ferry and ordered to report to Gen. Hunter at Cumberland. Gen. Howe's successor arrived at Maryland Heights this morning and assumed command immediately on his arrival. He sent a body of our forces over into Harper's Ferry, and it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated last night after burning the Shenandoah Bridge, part of the Harper's Ferry Bridge, and all the Government stores which they had not succeeded in carrying away. Fourteen dead rebels and about forty wounded were left in the town.

In my dispatches this morning, I informed you that the rebels were falling back from Frederick. It now appears that they only fell back to meet re-enforcements. General Wallace has just received a dispatch from Harper's Ferry stating that a large body of rebels are moving round in the direction of Frederick. Several deserters have arrived, all stating that Breckinridge with a strong force is marching round to a point on the Washington pike below Frederick Junction. Great excitement prevails here. In one hour from this writing this city will be entirely evacuated by our troops.

THE RETREAT.

NEAR NEWMARKET, ON RETREAT, July 9—9 P. M.—As stated in my last dispatch, Gen. Wallace evacuated Frederick late yesterday evening, and fell back to the Junction, where it was determined to make a stand.

At daybreak this morning, the rebels entered the city in force. About 8 o'clock Gen. Wallace formed his forces, composed of two brigades, in line of battle along the east bank of the Monocacy River. A skirmish line, composed of two Ohio regiments, was thrown along the line of railroad on the west side of the river, to within half a mile of Frederick. At 8½ o'clock the rebels moved down the Western pike and attacked the skirmish line, which fell back slowly before the advancing column, and joined our main line, after gallantly contesting every foot of ground. At 9 o'clock the enemy attacked our main line with infantry and two or three batteries. They made three distinct charges, and were as often compelled to fall back. At 11 o'clock it was discovered a large body of rebels had crossed the Monocacy two miles below, and were coming upon our left flank, and it was now felt to be impossible to hold out longer against such superior numbers, and orders were given to fall back slowly in the direction of New Market, on the Baltimore pike. As soon as the enemy discovered we were retreating, they rushed over the Monocacy railroad bridge and succeeded in throwing our lines into utter confusion.

Gen. Tyler was taken prisoner here. Our retreat now became somewhat precipitate. For three miles the enemy pressed us hard, but after this nothing but a small body of their cavalry continued the pursuit, and even this has now ceased. It is impossible to give a true estimate of our loss, but it cannot fall much short of a thousand men, mostly prisoners. In killed and wounded the enemy's loss was no doubt greater than our own. The lowest estimate I have heard placed on the enemy's force is 10,000. It may be wondered why Gen. Wallace permitted himself to be drawn into a fight at such a disadvantage, but it must be remembered that up to the very hour when the fight began, no one suspected so large a rebel force in this vicinity yesterday. We had whipped them handsomely, and the general impression up to yesterday evening was that only Bradley Johnston's force was here. Prisoners all agree in saying that the force with which we were to-day engaged is Breckinridge's command.

THE FEELING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Night, July 10.

Last night's reports are in the main fully confirmed, and the raid developed, as they think, into an invasion, and has become a source of great excitement to our neighbors of Baltimore. Here everything is as calm as usual. A few strangers are alarmed and are making haste to get through to Philadelphia and New York before, as they fear, the Capital is cut off. Small parties of rebel cavalry are gathering with impunity, from their belief that the country is entirely unprotected, and are roaming about, stealing horses, frightening the women, and in some cases riding impudently close to our posts, but all this is aggravating rather than alarming, and indeed is good evidence that no serious movement is meant on Baltimore or Washington. If there were such an intention, the rebels would not send so many stragglers in advance to give notice that they are coming.

There is a story that five men who were supposed to be rebel scouts, were here this morning, and the police officer who saw them instead of arresting them, irritated some of our distinguished Generals by going to make a report of it. Nothing however, is more probable than that such scouts should be here. There is nothing to hinder them, unless they should be foolish enough to come in uniform, or that they should go around telling who they were.

The military authorities have no apprehensions but that all proper precautions are taken. The Quartermaster's clerks, making a handsome battalion, are being drilled under Col. Greene, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and other civilians, clerks, &c., can be pressed into the service if any necessity should appear. People went to church, and took their dinner naps as usual, and there is a good deal more complaint about the heat than about the rebels.

THE SENSATION AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday night, July 10.—Baltimore seems to be in a very intelligent and hard working state of sentiment. Instead of running away, the people are busy organizing to fight. A joint proclamation of Gov. Bradford and Mayor Chapman was issued last night and posted through the city, calling upon citizens generally and the Union League to turn out for defense. About 6 o'clock this morning all the bells of the city rang the alarm for one hour, and subsequently, after half an hour's intermission, rang another hour.

To this the Union men, city Guard and Union League promptly responded, and at 10 o'clock a. m., large companies of citizens, Union Leagues, &c., numbering altogether probably 10,000, were marching through the streets and parading to the different fortifications and defenses. The secessionists were generally very quiet and gentle; were lookers on taking no part in the defenses but seemingly more frightened than the Unionists. They all think the rebels do not design to attack Baltimore but purpose demonstrating upon Washington. The police are all armed and at their post. Very many Southern sympathizers attempted to ride out of town with horses, &c., but were generally stopped and their horses impressed. Even the foolish rebel women are frightened. The churches are closed and every one is absorbed in the excitement.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., July 8.—The enemy continued to press Col. Clendenin's 8th Illinois cavalry pretty hard yesterday, and finally flanked him just as the 3d Maryland infantry came up to his support. They all went in and drove the rebels back to the mountain.

The latter had approached so near that ten or a dozen shells fell within the limits of the town, and one struck Bradley T. Johnson's own house. He is said to be the leader of the raid.

The following are the entries in the United States General Hospital for Maryland at this place:

CASUALTIES IN THE 8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Charles Greenville, co. K, dead.
L. A. Carver, I, wounded.
Sergeant G. H. Remington, B, wounded.
W. N. Amburgh, B, wounded.
Chas. S. Gilbert, C, wounded in shoulder.

Our troops fought well, and although they had superior numbers to contend with at first, held them in check till the infantry supports arrived.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Friday, July 8, 7 a. m.

The rebel raiders in Pennsylvania and Maryland are in much stronger force than has been believed. They consist of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and 20,000 is the lowest estimate I have heard made of their strength.

The rebels levied a contribution of $20,000 on the inhabitants of Hagerstown, to pay which many of the citizens were obliged to dispose of their wearing apparel.

Aside from this outrage, the rebels robbed and pillaged indiscriminately, forcing many of the citizens of Hagerstown and vicinity to give up their money, watches, and all their valuables.

When the citizens of Hagerstown paid the $20,000 that the first party demanded, they were promised that themselves and property should be protected; but the scoundrels are plundering and destroying their houses in direct opposition to their promises.

The column of rebels that took possession of Hagerstown this morning was commanded by Imboden. He evacuated the town, after holding it four hours, following the Sharpsburg road.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The farmers in the neighborhood of Washington have been bitten by the panic. They are removing to this city and its vicinity such property as would naturally tempt horse thieves. Large numbers of horses and cattle were driven in to-day by people who live in Montgomery county. Some of the more timid even went so far as to bring their household effects with them. The scare is great, and it was a common thing to-day, on the road between here and Rockville, to hear farmers tell that Lee with his whole force had crossed the Potomac, and was advancing on Washington and Baltimore.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Capture of the Steamer Electric Spark—Previous Movements of the Pirate.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 12.—The Sunday afternoon steamer Electric Spark, on a voyage from this port to Havana and New Orleans, was attacked and taken possession of by the privateer Florida. When the Florida was first discovered she was distant about fifteen miles to the northward, and making for the Electric Spark, gaining on her rapidly. When seven or eight miles distant, the Florida hoisted the English flag, which she kept flying until within 1,200 yards of the steamer, when the rebel colors were substituted, and a shot fired astern the Electric Spark, closely followed by another across her bows. The steamer not coming to immediately, a shell was fired, which, after striking the water a few feet from the vessel, passed directly over her about midships. The steamer then hove to and was immediately boarded by a party from the Florida, who took possession of her and ordered the Captain on board the privateer, with his papers. Personal property was destroyed or taken, but the steamer, with all the mails, contained in sixty-five bags, was retained.

The English schooner Love had been previously boarded by the Florida, and was near by at the time of the capture of the Electric Spark. Both steamers soon headed for the schooner, which hove to until they came up. The Captain, crew and passengers, about forty in number, were then put on board the Love, which was bound for this port. The Love arrived here last evening.

The Electric Spark had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistaken for a transport. Had she not stopped after the third shot, a broadside from the rebel battery, which was in readiness for the purpose, would have destroyed her.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 12.—The schooner Howard, from Cape Island, has arrived. She reports that she was captured on the 10th by the pirate Florida and bonded for $6,000. Sixty-two persons, captured from other vessels, were put aboard and landed at Cape May.

[From the Bermuda Advocate, June 29.]

THE FLORIDA.

We have paid a visit to the F. F. F.—far-famed Florida, and were, as might be expected, most kindly and hospitably received by her Captain and officers. A few particulars in reference to her may not be unwelcome to our readers. The Florida was built in the Mersey by the well known firm of Preston, Fawcett & Co. She was built for the Confederate Government, and under directions to study speed above everything else. The consequence is, her accommodations below are of a rather limited description, though, when the object of her construction is considered, it is really a perfect marvel how so much space has been secured as there is.

She carries eight heavy rifled guns. The Florida has been afloat about two years, and has been literally hunted and hurried almost over the world. The value of her captures may be roughly estimated at $50,000,000.

The Florida, after an absence of three or four weeks, returned to Bermuda on the 18th inst., and remained in port about eleven days. Going out she commenced boarding all vessels in sight, to the great amusement of the people of Bermuda, who, for the three days she continued doing this, flocked in crowds to Telegraph Hill to watch her proceedings. The day our informant came out he passed close by her, in a British ship of course, and the steam tug Raid was observed to hail the Florida and communicate with her for some purpose or other.

There were a few American vessels in the port afraid to go out, but hoping daily to be relieved by the arrival of a Union gunboat. The whalers were transferring their oil to English bottoms. The Captain of the W. C. Clarke, which the Florida burnt a day or two before coming into port, says that with a strong wind, all sail set, a full head of steam on and in smooth water the Florida can only make about 9½ knots, and although her officers say it is owing to her bad coal, yet he did not believe she could under any circumstances make more than ten.

Having set the W. C. Clark on fire, the Florida made a target of her at a quarter of a mile distant firing wide every time; indeed, her practice is so bad that the Captain thinks she could do no damage unless under that distance. Her crew numbers 116 all told, and is composed of Spanish, French, Greeks, Negroes and Indians, there being no English or Americans in her forward crew.

The French bark S. H., from Martinique, arrived at New York, yesterday, reports:

July 7, lat. 37 deg. 24 min., long. 75 deg. 40 min., was spoken by the rebel privateer Florida, having on board a number of prisoners taken from vessels which she had recently burned. Captain Lion of the S. H. was requested to take on board twenty-five of the prisoners, but refused. At the time of speaking the Florida, a vessel was then in sight burning.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indiana Copperhead Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

The copperhead State Convention convened at the Metropolitan Theater this morning at 10 o'clock. It was called to order by George McOuat, Chairman of the State Central Committee. David Turpie of White county, was chosen permanent President, and J. J. Bingham, Secretary.

By some oversight, no Vice Presidents were appointed.

On motion of John Pettit, all resolutions of a political character introduced, were ordered to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The peace men, lead by Life Devellin and P. Milligan, seeing the trap, resisted the motion, but it was carried.

On motion of P. M. Kent of White, a committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to draft resolutions, each district selecting its own man, and Kent being Chairman of the committee. The Convention, after some squabbling, proceeded to make the nominations, the result being as follows:

For Governor—Joseph E. McDonald, of Marion.
Lieut. Governor—David Turpie.
Secretary of State—James S. Athon.
Auditor of State—Joseph Ristine.
Treasurer—Mathew L. Brett.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Samuel L. Rugg.
Attorney General—Oscar B. Hord.
Judges of Supreme Court—1st District, James L. Worden; 2d, Andrew Davison; 3d, Samuel E. Perkins; 4th, James M. Hanna.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Ethelbert C. Hibben.

All these are the present incumbents of the offices except the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Electors for President and Vice President were nominated, and a State Central Committee appointed for the ensuing year, when the Convention adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On being called to order in the afternoon, after much noise and wrangling, Mr. McDonald, the nominee for [illegible], was led upon the stage and made a brief [illegible]. It was very carefully worded, [illegible] really suit the peace men. He said [illegible] about State rights, and little about [illegible] policy, but was opposed to the [illegible] of carrying it on.

The Committee on Resolutions [illegible] ported. The resolutions carefully [illegible] tions of national policy, but are chiefly [illegible] at Gov. Morton and his Bureau of [illegible]. They denounced arbitrary arrests [illegible] style, the suspension of the writ of [illegible] corpus in Kentucky and elsewhere, [illegible] suppression of newspapers. They [illegible] a whole, flat and stale, and didn't [illegible] peace men.

Mr. Devellin offered an amendment, [illegible] ing Vallandigham, and pledging the [illegible] stand by him. The wildest excitement [illegible] sued. The peace men raved and [illegible] and the conservatives moved to adjourn.

The motion was put and lost, amid a [illegible] of yells, and again put and again lost. [illegible] lin was got back behind the [illegible] coaxed into decent behavior, and a [illegible] substitute was adopted, pledging the [illegible] rcy to maintain civil and personal [illegible] all hazards.

Some 800 delegates were present, but [illegible] was no unity of sentiment among them [illegible] result proves that they are demoralized [illegible] dismayed.

The city was very quiet all day. No disturbance occurred, and the public [illegible] easier that the fiasco is over and done [illegible].

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Highly Important from Vicksburg and Memphis—Gen. Smith Whips the Rebels—Gen. Washburne's Order.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July [illegible]
VIA CAIRO, Monday, July 11.

The steamer J. D. Perry arrived from below to-day, bringing Vicksburg dates of the 7th inst.

The transports which left here on Thursday having on board Col. Karge's command arrived and disembarked at Vicksburg.

The Perry was fired into by about [illegible] guerillas, at Bolivar Landing, on the way down, but sustained no damage. A company of the 3d Missouri cavalry on board the boat promptly returned the fire, and drove the miscreants away from the river.

There is a great deal of activity among the military at Vicksburg.

Gen. Smith's command, which left two weeks ago, had been heard from. On Friday last it was at Ripley, near which it was reported they had a severe fight and gained a signal victory over the rebels under Gen. Lee.

There is a report here that Forrest was killed and his army dispersed; but there is but little to confirm the story, except firing was heard at LaGrange that day.

Swinson's cavalry have had skirmishes daily with small squads of rebels, but sustained no loss so far.

The Chicago *Times* was prohibited from going outside the Federal lines to-day, but by whose order I have been unable to learn. No other papers are interdicted.

The following orders were promulgated this morning, and have created great commotion in this city:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. WEST TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 1, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 77.—Geo. Miliersh and Wm. J. J. Conran, residents of Memphis, having applied for exemption from service in the militia of Memphis, on the ground of being subjects of Great Britain. It appears from the statement of each of these men, that [illegible] they were in the military service of the Confederate ranks, and subsequently came to Memphis and engaged in business, and sought and obtained papers of protection as British subjects.

Therefore, in consequence of the [illegible] the circular from these headquarters dated [illegible] 2d, 1864, George Miliersh and William J. [illegible] are hereby directed to be sent outside the lines of the United States army, not to return during the war.

Col. J. L. Eddis, Provost Marshal for the District of Memphis, is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn.
W. H. MORGAN, [illegible]

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

H'DQ'A'RS 1ST BRIGADE ENROLLED MILITIA,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 1, 1864.

Pursuant to a circular from headquarters District of West Tennessee, dated June [illegible] which required all foreign subjects and [illegible] within the district of Memphis claiming exemption from the Memphis militia, by reason of age or being engaged in business of any kind to enroll themselves in defense of the city, whereas many persons of the above description evading the requirements of said circular; therefore ordered that they report at these headquarters for the purpose of enrollment within [illegible] days from date. Persons failing to comply with this order, subject themselves to arrest and punishment.

By order of Col. F. W. Buttingham.
MARK D. FLOWER, [illegible]

General Washburne's after [illegible]

There is no news of interest from [illegible]. A large fleet of gunboats and transports, with troops on board, is at the mouth of White River, probably watching the movement of Marmaduke, who is massing in Missouri.

The rebels at Memphis are in [illegible]. General Washburne's late order [illegible] twenty of the most prominent [illegible] train guard daily. All sorts of [illegible] sorted to by them to evade the [illegible] no avail. The soldiers are inexorable [illegible] short of ocular proof that one of [illegible] ones is dead saves him from [illegible] assigned car. The effect of the [illegible] been very salutary, as not a shot has been fired at the train since the order was [illegible].

The navy yard at this point is being furnished with new machinery, and a [illegible] number of men have been put to [illegible] pairing the lower river gunboats.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 12.

The steamer Belle, Memphis arrived [illegible] night. The Memphis *Bulletin* of [illegible] ing says transports arriving from [illegible] Bluff report guerillas gathering along the river and firing on boats.

On Wednesday morning the steamer [illegible] mercial, while going up White River, [illegible] ed several volleys of musketry from [illegible] of guerillas at Lambert's Landing. [illegible] second mate was wounded [illegible]. The steamer Golden Era was fired upon at Indian Bay, on Thursday, with [illegible]. The gunboat Hastings scattered [illegible] with shells.

Transports report the guerillas [illegible] and troublesome around St. [illegible]. The gunboat Tyler, convoying a fleet [illegible] place, opened on the rebels with [illegible] canister, killing and wounding several [illegible] fight lasted fifteen minutes. The [illegible] treated. Nobody in the fleet was [illegible].

A small gang of guerillas tore up the [illegible] the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad [illegible] miles this side of Brownsville, on [illegible] night—the next train to Little Rock [illegible] throwe off the track, killing the [illegible] and fireman, destroying the locomotive [illegible] wounding passengers.

CAIRO, July 12.—The steamer [illegible] phis has just arrived with Memphis [illegible] yesterday and thirty-two bales of [illegible] St. Louis. Transports from White [illegible] port guerillas alive along that stream. The Commercial, on the way up, [illegible] into at Lambert's Landing, [illegible]. Several other boats were fired [illegible] ent points along the river, but [illegible] damage.

A small gang of guerillas tore [illegible] of the Memphis and Little Rock [illegible] about ten miles this side of Brownsville [illegible] the night of the 7th, and the [illegible] Little Rock thrown off the track, [illegible] engineer and fireman, slightly [illegible] few passengers, and destroying the [illegible]

Marmaduke is said to be absent [illegible] command on sick leave. His [illegible] threatening the railroad. All [illegible] Rock. White River is very low [illegible] to navigate. Gunboats and transports [illegible] quently aground and disabled.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July [illegible] from Grant's headquarters up to [illegible] morning, report no important [illegible] tions. On Friday afternoon [illegible] enemy made a demonstration [illegible] of Gen. Turner's division of the [illegible] Army Corps. The attack was [illegible] pulsed. The demonstration [illegible] made by Lee for the purpose [illegible] whether his strategy in the [illegible] sion, had been successful in [illegible] Grant to make detachments [illegible]. The experiment cannot be [illegible] successful one, on the part of [illegible]. Late Richmond and Petersburg [illegible] jubilant over the excitement [illegible] imagine rebels are creating in [illegible] Pennsylvania and this vicinity.

Mr. Secretary Fessenden and the Bankers.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 12. [illegible] mercial says the interview [illegible] senden and the representatives [illegible] of New York, Philadelphia, and [illegible] to-day at the American Exchange [illegible] as yet resulted in nothing [illegible] mutual interchange of [illegible] business of meeting the [illegible] loan, was referred to a committee [illegible] of the associated banks of New York [illegible] presentatives of the Boston and [illegible] banks consenting to abide by the [illegible] the New York banks.

Mr. Fessenden stated that his [illegible] side policy to announce [illegible] himself to the varying [illegible] public service.

He was indisposed to [illegible] of the currency unless [illegible] inevitable.

The secretary's views [illegible] the whole with much [illegible] they indicate that in the [illegible] further second will exist [illegible] Department and banks [illegible] that Mr. Fessenden [illegible] practical Secretary.

The present want of [illegible] a loan of $50,000,000.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

STATE NEWS.

CASS COUNTY.

The Union Convention to nominate [illegible] didate for Congress in the 9th Congressional District, will be held at Beardstown [illegible]

Harvesting has commenced—wages [illegible] $2.25 to $2.50. The wheat crop is good [illegible] well secured. Grass and oats short. [illegible] looks well. New potatoes $2 per bushel [illegible] scarce.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

DEATH NEWS.

CASS COUNTY.

The Union Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the 5th Congressional District, will be held at Beardstown on the 21st inst.

Harvesting has commenced—wages from $2.75 to $2.00. Grass and oats short. Corn well secured. Good and rain-it a handsome crop. Potatoes $2 per bushel and plenty.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

A picnic dinner was given at Guilford on the 4th for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Receipts $100. Several thousand people celebrated the day. Dr. Durand, and rail-it a handsome sum for the Commission. At New Milford they eight dollars were realized. At Rockford on enthusiastic time was had. The Declaration was read by I. S. Hyatt, and oration delivered by Major General Hurlbut. Over $5,000 was raised for the soldiers. Well Rockford.

A pleasant party gathered at Mrs. Maury's observatory on Friday evening, and were delighted by witnessing the unfolding of that magnificent flower—the night blooming cereus.

KANE COUNTY.

There are 879 pupils in the public schools of Elgin. The receipts of the school fund for the year ending June 30, 64, were $3,-413.31; expenditures, $4,201.

It will be an excursion from Richmond to Chicago on Friday of this week.

The Good Templars celebrated the Fourth of Elgin. The oration was delivered by D. Boswell, of Chicago, and is highly spoken of.

W. W. Merrill, a well known resident of Elgin, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday last week by cutting his throat. He was insane at the time, but it is stated by the physicians that his sanity returned before the cut in his throat. He will probably recover.

ADAMS COUNTY.

One hundred and fifty dollars were raised in Bentsville the other day for the soldiers.

Riley Copeland, a well known citizen of Quincy, was thrown from a reaping machine a few miles east of Ursa, on Friday last, and had one of his legs cut off. He will recover.

The Fourth in Hannibal was celebrated by Firman's Tournament.

First Sixteen made a balloon ascension at Quincy on the Fourth.

A Union Club has been formed at Quincy that indefatigable worker, K. K. Jones.

A Union and Copperhead meeting were held one evening in Quincy last week. The latter was a street corner fizzle.

Mad dogs are the latest sensations at Quincy.

HENRY COUNTY.

The chinch bug has nearly ruined the wheat in this county. At Wethersfield, corn and rye have suffered badly. In one corn-field ten acres, three were entirely destroyed.

The farmers of Henry county are raising a great amount of Otsabetian cane this year.

There are 716 scholars in the schools of Kewanee.

A serious and singular accident occurred near Galva on Thursday last. A small building was being raised by scows, when it was suddenly undermined scuttling underneath it, which brought the house down upon them, one, named Thomas Carter had his jaw broken.

The Fourth was celebrated at Galva by a basket pic-nic. Rev. Wm. Guild delivered the address.

KNOX COUNTY.

Rev. C. P. West was the orator at Oneida on the Fourth.

There is an apple tree of the Red June variety, at Galesburg, blooming for the second time this year.

A severe hail storm occurred near Galesburg, on Thursday last. Corn, wheat and oats were considerably injured.

The Galesburg Fair netted $2,000, one-fourth of which will be sent to the Chicago Commission.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

The Union men of Port Byron, Cordova, Coe, Zuma, Hampton and Canoe Creek celebrated the Fourth at Port Byron. Samuel H. Allen read the Declaration, and Judge Wilkinson made the oration. A handsome sum was realized for the Sanitary Commission.

The order for the Reserve Corps to leave Rock Island and report at Washington has been countermanded.

Three hundred and thirty-five rebel prisoners, among whom are fifty officers, have arrived at Rock Island from Little Rock.

Sixty-four rebel prisoners at Rock Island took the oath of allegiance on the Fourth, and have enlisted in our army.

WILL COUNTY.

There are 5,000 persons in Joliet.

One business firm in Bloomington has contracted for the seed from a thousand acres of flax. There are 4,000 acres sown in the county.

The chinch bug is creating great ravage in the prairie round Hudson.

The work of coal boring at Bloomington has been suspended.

The chinch bug is making sad ravages with the wheat in this county. Some pieces are nearly destroyed. The barley crop is nearly ripened.

The harvest hands are obtaining from $2.50 to $3.00

A little child, son of Mr. Gerard, of Gridley township, was killed on the Fourth by a wagon box falling upon him.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Highly Important from Vicksburg and Memphis—Capture of the Rebels Gen. Walker's Body Found.

MEMPHIS, July 13.
Via CAIRO, July 13.

The steamer J. D. Perry arrived from below to-day, bringing Vicksburg dates of the 7th inst.

The transports which left here on Thursday on board Col. Karge's command, arrived and disembarked at Vicksburg.

The Gen. Perry was fired into by about 100 guerillas, at Bolivar Landing, on the 4th down, but sustained no damage. A corporal of the 2d Missouri cavalry on board of the property returned the fire, and drove the marauders away from the river.

There is a great deal of activity among military at Vicksburg.

Gen. Smith's command, which left two weeks ago, had been heard from. Friday last it was at Ripley, near which place it is reported they had a severe fight and gained a signal victory over the rebels under Gen. Lee.

There is a report here that Forrest was killed and his army dispersed; but there is but little to confirm the story, except doing who heard at LaGrange that day.

Robinson's cavalry have had skirmishing daily with small squads of rebels, but sustained no loss so far.

The Chicago Times was prohibited going outside the Federal lines on Saturday by whose order I have been unable to learn. No other papers are interdicted.

The following orders were promulgated this morning, and have created great commotion in this city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 77.—Gen. Mizner, Wm. J. J. Conran, residents of Memphis, being denied the exemption from service in the Confederate ranks, on the grounds of their Great Britain. It appears from the evidence in fact of each of those men, that in 1861 they were in the military service of the so-called Confederate States, and subsequently, on coming to Memphis and engaging in business, they sought and obtained papers of protection in such subjects.

Therefore, in consequence of the provisions of the eighth section of the act of July 17, 1862, George Milnesh and William F. C. are hereby directed to be sent outside the lines of the United States army, not to return during the war.

Col. J. L. Eddis, Provost Marshal for the city of Memphis, is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn.

W. H. MORGAN, A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 78.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE ENROLLED MIL. DIV. MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1864.

Pursuant to a circular from headquarters of the United States Provost Court, which required all foreign subjects and all within the district of Memphis claiming exemption from the Memphis militia, by reason of age or being engaged in business of any character, to enroll themselves in defence of their homes many persons of the above class are evading the requirements of said circular, therefore ordered that they report at their quarters for the purpose of enrollment, within days from date, or excuse failing to do so within that order, subject themselves to arrest and detainment.

By order of Col. F. W. Rattinchman.

FRANK D. FOSTER, A. A. G.

General Washburne is after the ship

There is no news of interest from Rose. A large fleet of gunboats and transports, with troops on board, is at the mouth of White River, probably watching the movement of Marmaduke, who is reported massing in Missouri.

The rebels at Memphis are in agonies. General Washburne's late order requiring twenty of the most prominent ones to take the oath, or leave, with sorts of rascals, resorted to by them to evade the draft, is of no avail.

The soldiers are inexorable. No short of ocular proof that one of the ones is dead saves him from mustering in assigned car. The effect of the same been very salutary, as not a one has fired at the train since the order was issued.

The navy yard at this point is being added with new machinery, and a number of men have been put to work painting the lower river gunboats.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 12.

The steamer Belle Memphis arrived last night. The Memphis Bulletin of last evening says transports are arriving from Vicksburg daily, bringing sick and wounded soldiers. Gathering sick and wounded soldiers. Gathering sick and wounded soldiers. Gathering

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

AFTER THE FIGHT.

One of the boys lies dead in his tent,
All alone.
Soldier, go in, go in,
And smoothe back his hair,
And close the dead eyes,
So dreamily blue,
That are staring straight through
The night, toward the skies,
Where his soul has gone.

Aye, and we made a desperate charge
Through the smoke,
And the terrible roar, for the guns
That had growled all day
From the rebel right—
Rank after rank,
On one guarded flank,
Had gone down in the fight,
When those cannons spoke.

Screeching hot, from their grinning jaws,
With a shout,
Came the whirling shot
And the bursting shell,
And the air grew gray
With the drifting smoke,
That quivered and broke
And wavered and fell,
When the roar burst out.

And Death rode over the battle field,
Through the storm,
Like the withering breath of a curse;
And his voice rang out,
With a shrill report,
When the rifles flashed
And the bayonet gashed
The quivering heart,
And the knife struck home.

Up through the smoke and the driving shot,
And the strife,
Ring the bugle notes sounding a charge;
And the spurs strike deep,
And away we plunge,
With a deafening shout,
And our swords are out,
For the ghastly lunge
At the foeman's life.

Still are the guns, for a space, as though
Without breath;
And our men go gallantly down,
With unbroken ranks,
And a shout for the "Stars."
There's a swift, bright flash
From the guns, and a crash,
And the red earth jars
'Neath the thunder of death.

And many a brave boy fell when that fire
Burst out,
Yet we hurled the foe heavily back,
In the fierce, wild fight,
And the victory was won;
But the dead lay white,
In the ghastly light,
As the sinking sun
Looked in on the rout.

This one came from the fight with a ball
In his side;
And he sleeps so peacefully now
That we'll leave him to rest,
By our camp on the hill.
Yet never will come,
To the loved ones at home,
Who watch for him still,
The Soldier who died.

DRESS REFORM MOVEMENT

Meeting of "Bloomers" and Women in Pantaloons.

Discussion on Dress—Physiological Petticoats Demanded—The Hygiene of Hoops—The Lady Godiva Costume Proposed.

[From the N. Y. World, July 2.]

A number of people, calling themselves the "World's Health Association," have been holding meetings for the past two days at Metropolitan Hall, 95 Sixth avenue. Their ostensible object is to endeavor to institute a general health reform in regard to the abandonment of many of the enervating personal habits which are now general; and last, but decidedly not least, in changing the style of dress for woman. The attendance has not been numerous, owing, perhaps, to the failure to advertise the meeting to the public in any manner; and the few present have been mostly persons recognized as having peculiar ideas on some subjects that have attracted more or less of public attention.

At the meeting on Thursday evening there were two ladies present dressed in the bloomer costume, both of whom spoke during the meeting. Mrs. Roberts, known as the "Niagara County Farmer," wore a nondescript costume, of which but a faint idea can be given by any other medium than that of actual sight. It might be supposed to be a sort of bathing dress, lacking, however, the gracefulness with which that garment adapts itself. The coat, if that is the proper name of the upper garment, was made of brown stuff, fitting closely to the waist from whence the lower part hung down, appearing something like a gentleman's frock coat with the back in front. Mrs. Roberts' pantaloons extended to her substantial shoes, which bore evidence to the truth of the statement that she has traveled over ten acres of ploughed land this spring, sowing wheat. The lady appeared to be about forty years old and was rather thin and square featured and her face somewhat bronzed by out door labor and exposure to the weather. Her hair, which did not appear to have been carefully combed, was cut squarely off above her shoulders. She was preceded in her address by a teacher of gymnastic exercises. He spoke at some length on the necessity of scientific gymnastic education. Mrs. Roberts, in replying, took different ground. She had received during her youth only such education as was thought necessary in those days, when a girl was not expected to learn anything but dish-washing, and she scouted the idea that everything must be done in what is called a scientific manner. She knew that people in the city needed exercise. She was willing they should use dumb bells and rings, if they couldn't do anything that would do some good, but why couldn't they go out into the fields and labor? thus gaining exercise and doing something useful at the same time. If she was in their place, she would go out and hoe or dig. She would go out into a lot and dig up stumps if she could find nothing else to do, for she did not see the necessity of paying somebody to give lessons to learn her how to breathe and to develop her muscles. What would the people do who had not the money to pay for lessons in gymnastics? She claimed that out-door work is easier than the usual routine of woman's work in the house. She scattered twenty bushels of wheat on ten acres of ground this spring, and went home refreshed after the labor. [Applause.] She had established an agricultural and horticultural school in Niagara county, where girls are taught to dress in a proper, healthy manner, and to labor as becomes them. Their regular studies for each day comprise four hours at books, six hours practical instruction on the farm and four hours amusement. She had pupils from eight to twenty years of age. Her daughters work on the farm with her. Last summer, while one of them was nursing her babe, she was not seriously interrupted in her regular lessons on the farm. She (Mrs. R.) was suspicious of all this scientific talk. She only had such education as girls generally have who are brought up to wash dishes in the country, and she got along well enough by common sense.

At the close of the lady's remarks, the teacher of gymnastics again arose and explained how he had been misunderstood. He also desired to inform Mrs. R. that there are no extensive fields in this city where the ladies can go out and hoe corn, and dig up stumps, even if they should feel so inclined.

During the session a younger lady, dressed in the bloomer costume, also spoke. She was also thin and pale, and her hair was cut much shorter than Mrs. R.'s. Her dress was got up in a little more artistic manner, being of richer material, and the coat having lappels, displaying a white linen [illegible] bosom. She wore one kid glove while on the stand, and spoke on the radical errors of the present style of architecture and the superiority of the Bloomer style of dress.

Mrs. Lydia A. Strowbridge, M. D., made some very sensible remarks on the necessity of pure air and physical exercise, for the want of which the people of this city are suffering. In regard to woman's dress, she thought an improvement for the better is needed in some manner. They are worn too tight around the waist and too long. If ladies would wear their dresses loosely, they would find their lungs expanding, as they should, and the ribs widening from the sternum or breastbone, outward. They will then be obliged to "let out" their dresses about every year, to suit this natural expansion of the waist. (Applause.)

LAST EVENING'S SESSION.

The closing session was held last evening, some thirty or forty ladies and gentlemen being present. It was noticed that the ladies, who, with a few exceptions, were dressed in the bloomer costume, were mostly thin of face, with sharp noses and vinegary expressions. More than half were past the meridian of life. The gentlemen present were decidedly in the minority, and about half were aged and gray headed, with long hair.

THE THREE PARTIES.

It appeared from the discussion of the evening, which was entirely on the merits of the short or bloomer dress, that there were three parties present, namely, the radical reformers, the conservative reformers and the compromise reformers. The radical reformers went for the very short skirt and the coat to be worn on all occasions; the compromise reformers for the bloomer dress on certain occasions as a useful and comfortable, but not exactly as an ornamental, dress; and the conservative reformers for such changes for the better as can be made without making the wearers appear singular, and in opposition to present public opinion. There were a few persons present who seemed to be unbelievers.

Mrs. Marlyn, of Aurora, Ill., presided. She was dressed in a cuir colored suit of coat and pantaloons.

THE AMOUNT OF PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

The first gentleman that spoke was a red, ruby-whiskered individual, sitting near the desk. He thought there was not enough principle involved in the difference of five or six inches in a lady's skirt, for any one to brave the present public opinion on this subject. Many are so susceptible on this matter, owing to the constitutional formation of their minds, that they metaphorically live in hell when trying to act against public opinion on this matter. They are very much insulted on the street by small boys, who hoot disrespectfully and stick cigar stumps under their noses. He mentioned one instance where a rowdy insulted a lady in short skirts by throwing them up over her head.

AN INCIDENT.

The next speaker was a thin-visaged lady in the bloomer costume, and with her hair parted on one side. She said she had worn the short skirt for years and never been insulted; but one evening after midnight, when walking in Laight street, her escort left her for a moment, and she was insulted by a gentlemanly-looking man—as gentlemanly-looking as any one in that room. On that occasion she was wearing a long dress, perhaps the first time for years.

A gentleman remarked she should have known that nobody expected to meet a respectable lady walking the streets of New York after midnight. The lady said that she stood up for principle. Christ suffered for principle, and his disciples all died unnatural deaths for principle. She believed the short dress the proper kind to wear.

THE BLOOMER ON A WEDDING TOUR.

A young lady with the bloomer costume said she had worn the short skirt for years. When she was married she wore the costume on her wedding tour from New Hampshire to Wilmington, and never had any trouble. When she joined the church, she was told if she conscientiously believed it the most proper dress, no objection would be made to her wearing it. Out of regard, however, to the opinions of others, she for some time wore a long dress at church and a short one at home. But she saw she was despised and scorned for thus throwing aside her principle of dress, and finally resolved to wear it at church, too. Since then she had been better respected and loved. If any body asked if she wore the short skirt to church, she would reply: every time.

UNCOMPLIMENTARY TO BEAUTY.

A gentleman with black whiskers, who announced himself as from Wisconsin, said that as a magnetic operator he had noticed the worn expression of countenance of all the ladies who wore the short dress. He knew that, although they might be strong-minded, this acting contrary to public opinion would have its effect upon the nervous system. It caused as much physical excitement and nervous effect as the birth of a boy-child, and he counted whether it was worth while to undergo the constant irritation consequent upon wearing a dress so much ridiculed by public opinion.

BLOOMER MISSIONARIES PROPOSED.

It must be made popular before it can do much good. It must become fashionable. He thought it would be a good plan to send one or two bloomer missionaries to Paris to introduce the fashion there, and then perhaps society here would adopt it. If we wanted to turn the channel of the Mississippi, we must commence near its original spring.

Another gentleman said the reformers are already in the stream, and by struggling against it they would add others, like animalcule, to their numbers, and, finally, might dam the whole stream.

FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY MADE.

A mild-eyed and matronly-looking lady near the back part of the audience arose and said that woman's nature is a peculiar one; her inner life, her thoughts and emotions are mysterious and peculiar. Men can never understand them. So, too, of her physical form; it is as mysterious as her inner life—in fact, it is a complete mystery. No one but herself knows the necessary adaptations of her costume. She thought that woman's costume should partake of the same character and be such as to shroud her form in mystery. With regard to wearing hoops, it might be appropriate to some women. She learned with some surprise, during the morning discussion, that woman's form is wider at the knees than at the hips, and hoops might be able to set out the dress to a proper extent.

THE LADY GODIVA COSTUME RECOMMENDED.

A gentleman said he would remind those that talk about principle in wearing short skirts that they certainly sacrifice something of principle in wearing any skirts at all. The most simple dress of all is that of infancy—roundabout jacket with pants buttoned to it, and perhaps as this reform goes on, in two or three thousand years, we shall get to that. He did not believe in sex of dress. But speaking of utility and comfort he would remind them that the most comfortable dress in warm weather would be no dress at all. (Snickering from unbelievers.) He was not prepared to advise it, nor were they; but on the mere principle of utility and comfort, aside from public opinion, that is the dress. If, therefore, they pretend to brave public opinion, they are sacrificing principle to some extent in wearing any dress at all in warm weather. (Whispers, "Oh, goodness, gracious.") But he could not ask them to come up to such a reform. He confessed he did not exactly like to escort a lady in short skirts down Broadway on account of the remarks made and the public opinion that had to be met. (Derisive laughter from the bloomers.)

MORAL ASSISTANCE.

One lady, rather more than middle-aged, said if any gentleman was afraid to walk Broadway with a lady in a reform dress, she was not. [Applause.] She was willing to walk Broadway with a gentleman and sustain herself against public opinion.

Another bloomer—And sustain him, too. [Laughter and applause.]

Another gentleman said he was not afraid. He was willing to offer his arm to any lady in the reform dress, and to invite her to the hospitality of his house as long as she liked.

BLOOMER VS. PATRIOTISM.

One of the gentlemen who had previously spoken said he placed great value on the reform dress. If adopted, it will save millions of ladies from untimely graves. He was more willing to die for this reform than for the cause in which our soldiers have gone forth to fight.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

The "Niagara County Farmer" said when she first put on short skirts she was in failing health and did not expect to live long; but now, thank God, had recovered and expected to live forty years yet. (Laughter and applause.)

The "Mrs. President" then spoke at some length of the dress reform, explaining what it intended to compass. Under the present style of dress women compress their chest, and confine the proper action of the vitals, and partially destroy the proper functions of the organs of the chest and abdomen. A great weight of two or three skirts hangs from their waists, to the great detriment of their health. If a lady wears a long dress she must wear some underskirts to set it out from the limbs and allow their action. If she wears hoops she must wear at least one skirt over them and under her dress, for no lady will wear her dress immediately next the hoops. It is useless to say that all this weight can be suspended from the shoulders. It is impossible with a closely fitting waist. It must be suspended from the chest, which causes a soreness, as the skirts are continually swinging while she walks, and thus many of the peculiar diseases of women are brought on. The short skirt obviates all this difficulty, for it can be hung from the shoulder with ease to the wearer. She had often delivered lectures in country towns, and succeeded in inducing sometimes twenty ladies in a place to adopt the reform dress. She had often been a subject of curious observation when appearing on the streets in the dress, but never was insulted.

A PRIVILEGED OPINION.

An innocent-looking youth arose and said he had once the privilege of walking at a distance of some five or ten rods behind a lady and gentleman, the lady having the reform dress. He did it on purpose to notice if it subjected the wearer to insult. They walked down through New York and went over to Brooklyn, and he heard no uncomplimentary remarks, except from the low-lived boys around the corner groggeries. ["That's true."]

A personal discussion here arose between this young man and the gentleman at the corner of the desk, the former charging the latter with not having always been in favor of the reform dress.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DRESS.

When it was settled, the report of the committee on dress was called for. The gentleman who was chairman asked the presiding lady, who was secretary of the committee, to make the report. She did so, saying that the three styles had been before the committee, and that they had failed to agree. Some preferred her style of coat and pantaloons, some that of Mrs. Dr. Strowbridge, which was one short dress and pantaloons.

The gentlemen continued the report by saying that some desirable patterns of underclothing for the chest and lower limbs had been submitted. They were excellent, he thought, physiologically and hygienically perfect.

It was voted that the patterns be placed in the keeping of Mrs. Dr. Strowbridge, and announced that those who wish to examine them for copying for use, can do so on application.

A gentleman, announced as Mr. Horn, an artist, spoke briefly in favor of the reform dress, considering it in a utilitarian and esthetic point of view.

THE NEXT MEETING.

The closing business was fixing the time and place for the next yearly meeting. Two or three ladies and gentlemen spoke in favor of advertising largely. There had not been enough publicity given to this meeting. Next year, if they meet in this city, they should get up a procession of ladies in the reform dress, and march down Broadway, headed by a band of music. Posters should be put up. A Mr. Wix, or Wicks, said he would give twenty-five dollars towards paying such expenses. It was easy enough to make the thing public, and as soon as the public began to notice it, the press would take it up and bring them before the public. Then this reform will have some chance of success.

The meeting adjourned without naming a place for the next meeting, but decided to send out public lecturers on the subject of the dress reform.

Andy Johnson's Mother—A Slander Nailed.

The following letter from a loyal East Tennessean appears in the Binghampton (N. Y.) *Republican*; the slander it exposes was too silly for credence, but it is just as well to have it corrected:

AFTON, N. Y., June 28.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in your paper of the 27th inst. an extract from a Philadelphia paper to the effect that "Andy Johnson had abandoned his poor old mother, and that she is traversing the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm, selling tripe for a living."

I ask the privilege of adding my testimony to the falsity of this charge. Being a native of the same county (Greene, East Tennessee,) and having lived in the same town, Greenville, in which Governor Johnson resided, and where his mother died and was buried, I know whereof I speak. To my knowledge old Mrs. Johnson lived in her son's family for many years before her death.

I witnessed her burial. She lies in the village grave-yard. Many marks of tender regard are now to be seen around her sleeping remains. An aspen tree, brought when a mere slip from Washington City, by her son, and no doubt planted by his own hand, grows at the head of her grave. The rose and the myrtle bloom at her side.

It is true that, previous to her residence with her son, she was poor, but loved and respected by all who knew her—particularly by the young. Well do I remember, when a mere boy, going with other little children to the old lady's humble dwelling and being charmed with her oft-repeated stories.

Governor Johnson has inherited from his revered mother those peculiar traits of character that have made him a marked man, and elevated him to the distinguished position he now occupies—viz: an unusual strength of native talent, sound common sense, indomitable perseverance, and honesty. "As the mother is, so is the man."

W. D. RANKIN, an East Tennessean.

THE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

A Story of Mutiny, Murder and [illegible].

It is now exactly a year ago that the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, a teak-built, copper-bottomed steam transport, started from Singapore with a cargo of Hindu convicts, sentenced to transportation in the Andaman Islands. This transport, named after its original proprietor, the benevolent Parsee merchant, had been hired by our government to carry native convicts, a most strange gang of whom filled it between decks, the June evening, 1863, that followed that in which the ship had left its anchorage.

The carpenter was busy arranging the hatchway for the prisoners' sleeping berths; the second mate was superintending the transfer of stores from one part of the hold to another; the men were splicing and knotting, scraping and scouring; the doctor was rating the "loblolly boy," a tall freckled, ungainly Scotch lad, Sandy Patterson, who was always pondering over an old copy of the Seaman's Manual when he ought to have been compounding medicines; and the boatswain was reviling Jack Davis, the ship's boy, a brave little fellow, but rather too fond of mischief.

The convicts on board were Sikh fanatics, chiefly from Lahore, and Umritsur. They were followers of the pseudo-prophet, Baloo Singh, who had all but excited an insurrection in the Punjaub. By trade a tailor, he had declared himself to be Baluk Singh, the founder of the sect, who died sixteen years ago, risen from the dead to preach down caste and suttecism, and to expel the English. These dangerous men's disciples wore black and yellow turbans, rosaries of white woolen cord; practised military drill, and used the words "Wah Gooroo" as mystic watchwords. The only good thing about the deported sect was, that they preached temperance, cleanliness and truth telling. In all other respects, these Hindu fanatics were as sensual, blood-thirsty and insane scoundrels as ever abused the name of religion. They had been several days on board before the ship left port, under the somewhat loose guard of the second mate, a mere youth, in the service of the company to which the steamer belonged.

The bell had rung, and the steward had just brought in the soup; but one officer, the ensign in charge of the convicts, still stood at the cabin window, watching the burning path the setting sun cast upon the tranquil ocean.

The doctor laughed and said: "when I was eighteen I used to look at sunsets; now, I only regard them as signals for dinner. Come, Crawford, the chaplain is waiting to say grace. We are not to wait for the Captain."

The ensign colored and took his place; he was thinking of other scenes far away across the sea.

The party consisted of the captain, Crawford, the doctor, the chaplain, the first mate and a second ensign.

"How's is the rajah to-day?" said the first mate to the doctor.

"Oh, well enough; but the rascal misses his opium, and shams ill—Soup, Johnson?

"Thank you—I should like to give him a round dozen. I catch him sometimes looking murder at me out of the corner of his eye."

At that moment the captain entered and laying his cap and double-glass on a side table, bowed to the company and took his place at the head of the table.

"Always some worry," he said, "in this delightful life of ours. Now it is that boy Davis falls down the companion ladder, larking; now it is a head wind that keeps us at four knots an hour; by and by, we find all the coal on board is bad, and the engineer does nothing but grumble at the little heat it gives. And yet these young gentlemen" (looking at the ensigns) "rave over their segars about the glorious life of a sailor! Pshaw! we always like what we haven't got. I should like them to have our work, Mr. Jobson," (to the first mate), "for four-and-twenty hours—that'd sicken them."

Mr. Jobson laughed, as in duty bound.

"Glass of wine, Captain Favers?" said Crawford.

"With pleasure. Steward, hand Ensign Crawford the sherry."

"We shall have a fine passage," said the chaplain.

"May be, if the wind keeps up." The captain was evidently put out. "But hang me at high water mark, if I wouldn't rather carry parrots and monkeys, than these niggers with their particular food and their perpetual complaints."

The soup was removed, and the second course was brought in. The steward had just lifted the cover from a magnificent joint of beef that smoked like a great sacrifice when Patterson entered and whispered in his ear.

The captain threw down the knife and fork in a pet. "There again," he said. "Here, Mr. Jobson take the joint. Not a moment, not a day, one's own. Excuse me, gentlemen, a ship's captain is everybody's servant."

There was a howl heard, and the next moment the captain entered, red and furious.

"Mare's nest, again," he said. By Jove, sir, if that boy Patterson didn't call me out, doctor, to tell me there was mutiny going to break out among the convicts. 'Why?' said I. 'Because I heard them whisper together,' said he, cool as you like. 'Blockhead and lubber,' said I, giving him a backhander, 'What harm can niggers, whom I could snap over my knee do by whispering? Let them whisper; and if you come and interrupt me again with your mare's nest, by Jove, sir, I'll keelhaul you."

"Well, that's very odd," said the chaplain, "for this morning when Davis brought the coffee to my berth, he told me he was afraid to tell the mate, but he was sure there was mischief brewing among the Hindus. He told me one of the men had seen the Rajah, as they call him, slip one hand nearly out of his hand cuffs."

"Nonsense," said the mate. "I examined every handcuff myself at eight bells. Those boys are the pest of the vessel with their cock-and-bull stories. If I see them again near the prisoners I'll keep them all day scraping the mast."

"Crawford and I always sleep with revolvers under our pillows," said the second ensign; "and there's a sentinel at their door night and day."

"Mutiny be ——," said the captain testily, "and revolvers, too. If the fellows did rise, I'd tame them in five minutes with the ship's fire engine."

"An excellent thing for lowering the pulse," said the doctor; "by the by, Crawford, you must remember I challenge you to chess to-night."

"Here's the mate to check you," said Crawford, pointing to Jobson.

"Jobson's hard to beat," said the doctor; "but I back the chaplain."

That night in the dead of the darkness, the boy Davis, who had fallen asleep in the cook's galley, was awakened by a storm of musketry, a splash overboard, a clash of sabres, groans, shouts and cries. As he lay irresolute and frightened, a hairy, bony hand clutched him by the arm; then a voice he knew to be Patterson's cried: "Davis, the villains have risen and murdered every soul on board save us and the firemen—but three, and those they're chasing into the state cabin. They've put a guard over the engine-room. I stumbled over the captain just now; he was stabbed at the companion-ladder. O God, guide us! Davis, He is guid and great, and He holds the seas in the hollow of his hand. He is a strong tower and a fortress. Davis, pray, for here they come."

A dozen ship's lanterns moved swiftly towards them, and the next moment the two boys were in the clutch of a dozen Hindus, whose white tunics were splashed with the blood of the murdered men. They were about to plunge their bayonets into their kneeling victims when their leader, the rajah, appeared, and with his sabre struck up their weapons as he shouted the watchword of the sect "Wah Gooroo!"

The rajah was a fat, smooth-faced Hindu, with small, half-shut eyes, and a cruel mouth. He had the Captain's double-glass slung around him, and the Captain's gold watch-chain twisted round his black and yellow turban. Davis clung to his feet and prayed for his life.

"Hooly, hooly, Jack," said Patterson to him, but without looking towards his companion; "let me alone wi' the bluid thirsty deevil, and I'll try him wi' just a word or two of his ain lingo that I picked up at Singapore. They wunna twist our thrapples if I can help it. No fear, man; we must make the best of a bad business. Speak them gently, man, and don't screigh there as if you'd got a dizzen knives in your wame."

Patterson was a rawboned Scotch lad, ungainly in body, large-footed, red-haired, shambling. But he was a brave, thoughtful, shrewd lad, and forgot his own danger in his care for his younger companion. He did not utter these exhortations in one breath, but piecemeal, as they were both led to the state cabin, where Baloo Singh was now enthroned. "Take heart, Jack," he said, "remember how David, the son of Jesse, slew the big thief of a giant wi' a wee flint-stane."

"I am not afraid, Sandy," replied the little fellow, his cheek flushing; "I'm only a wee skeered. Look! the murdering rogues, they've got poor Mr. Jobson."

"God help him!" said Patterson.

"Poor Mr. Jobson," groaned Jack; "look, how he's cut on the forehead."

In the cabin, with one foot on the dead body of the murdered captain, sat the chief fanatic, Baloo Singh. He was a tall, thin man, with dead-colored eyes, a face of a corpse color, blue lips, and long shriveled hands. He sat erect, with no trace of human expression upon his face. He certainly acted well the part of a resuscitated dead man. Thirty or forty Hindus, mad with excitement, stood round their leader, holding lighted candles, boarding-spikes, blood stained sabers, and ship muskets still smoking at the muzzles.

"Worship him, worship Baluk Singh," they cried as they dragged the unfortunate mate to the feet of their chief.

The brave man stood erect without a look of fear. "I be cussed if I do!" he said, and turned his quid and spat on the ground.

The chief made a sweeping movement with his right hand and the mate was dragged from the room. There was a struggle, a yell and a pistol shot, then silence.

"Wah Gooroo!" shouted the fanatics with one voice.

"Wah Gooroo!" shouted Baloo Singh, with a voice that seemed to rise from a tomb. "So perish the unbelievers."

A weasel faced Hindoo, thin as a girl, and his dark, mean features almost hidden by rank, strait, black hair, now seized Patterson, and saber in hand, dragged him to the foot of Baloo Singh.

"Guid bye, Jack," said Patterson, with a rueful grimace, and clasping the boy's hand "its guid-bye to my harns (brains) now—the dour deevils. Yet God's still abune a', and I'll hae to try for life still."

Hadji Hanna, the bloated wretch we have already seen, stepped forward, and sticking his fat fingers in the red hair of the Scotch lad, raised a carving-knife that he had snatched from the steward's pantry.

"Son of heaven," he said to his chief, "let us sacrifice this unbeliever to the goddess Khalee; she has told us to purge the sea and land of these infidels, who deny your resurrection."

"Good-bye to old Aberdeen!—the Lord have mercy upon me!" groaned Patterson. Then a sudden light came in his eyes, and he struggled forward and seized the robe of the false prophet "Baloo Singh, son of heaven!" he cried in broken Hindustanee. "I worship thee." (Then, under breath, "Hand up your heart, Jack; there's precedent for it. Remember Naaman bowed himself in the house of Rimmon.") "There is but one God, and Baloo Singh rose from the dead to be his prophet."

"Let him go—he is one of us! Wah Gooroo!" cried Baloo Singh.

"Wah Gooroo!" shouted his disciples.

Hadji Hanna put a yellow and black turban on Patterson's head, and bound around his waist the mystic knotted cord.

"This lad too, said Patterson, pushing forward Jack, "is also a believer; the miracles wrought to-day have convinced us both. Baloo Singh, son of heaven we are your slaves

Again the shout of "Wah Gooroo!" was raised.

"Sons of the unbelievers, saved by Heaven from the doom of thy race! your lives are given back to you!" exclaimed the corpse-like chief. "Hadji Hanna, put on this younger convert the turban and the cord; these converts will help us with the accursed vessel."

"The gobblin skare," muttered Patterson; and then he shouted like a madman the watchword, "Wah Gooroo!" till he was out of breath.

"Stay below here till we have proved your fidelity," said the chief, rising; "you shall wait on ourselves, and help to steer the vessel, Khalee still cries for victims. Come, Hadji Hanna—come my disciples—come, and let us perfect the work."

As he uttered these words, the chief left the cabin, followed by the other fanatics. Hadji Hanna stayed for a moment behind. "Beware!" he said, with a hand on the throat of either lad—"any treachery and you die by my hand. You are the followers of the great Son of Heaven, Baloo Singh. I place two armed men on the cabin door, they shoot you both, and fling you to the sharks." As he uttered these threats, Hadji Hanna's blood-shot eyes glared on the two survivors.

The next moment the door closed behind him, the key turned, and there was a sound of two muskets being cocked.

The moment the door closed, Patterson leaped up and hugged Jack in his arms. "God guide us, and protect us," he cried, "and forgive me for telling the blackest and biggest lie man ever uttered. The accursed seed of Satin, the ravin', God-forsaken blasphemers, the cut-throat sons of Belial; but I'll be even with them. Quick, Davis, help me with this table, that I may see out of the skylight what they're doing. Eh, man, just hear them! They've found one of our poor fellows up in the rigging, they're worrying him as terriers do a rat."

In a moment the ready lad was on the table, and with his eye cautiously raised to the level of the glass. He was silent for a moment; but his hands were clenched, and the perspiration dripped from his brow. There was a sound of a heavy body dragged over the deck, then a sound of shattered glass.

"Oh what is it, dear Sandy? Do tell me. Oh, what dreadful thing are they doing?" said Jack.

Patterson replied in a low voice, and with face glued to the glass: "It is the poor steward, Jack. They've tied him to the mast, and they're pelting him with champagne bottles. He is streaming with blood and his hands are clasped. Hear the cries! Now one of them steps up with a drawn knife—O merciful Father! I dare not look again."

As he uttered this exclamation, Patterson leaped down from the table, and sat himself on a chair and hid his face in his hand. "Jack," said he, at last looking up, "as I live by bread, it would be doing a duty to set fire to the vessel and burn these wretches. It had been better for us to have buried their prophet and died holy martyrs like Mr. Jobson."

"No, no, dear Sandy," said Jack, cuddling himself near him. "Think of David, God has not saved us without a good purpose. There's many a lowering morning, you used to say that brings on a fine day."

"Ye're right, ye're right bairn," said Patterson, "Come and kneel down, and pray the Lord Jehovah—who put to flight the armies of Assyrians, who set the stars to fight in their courses against Sisera, who made the Red sea like bird lime for those awful rascals, the Egyptians—to give our hands strength, and our brains wisdom to beguile these children of Belial."

The cruel massacre had been but too complete. Two sailors only were left, and they stood by the wheel, with six armed men with drawn sabres to guard them. The firemen below were left to manage the furnaces; and the scuttle leading down into the engine room was also watched by a dozen men with loaded pistols. The murdered men's bodies had been flung overboard to the sharks, and the decks washed. Three or four Malays, who had been sailors, were up aloft taking in a sail, for the ship's course had been altered, and the little wind there was, was now against them. The chief and some twenty of the fanatics were eating their simple meal of rice and curry in the chief cabin. Patterson and Jack were waiting on the guests with feigned humility, close watched by the suspicious Hadji Hanna. Once, and once only, Patterson contrived to get close to Jack as he removed a dish, and said: "If I could only get to the doctor's room, Jack, I could get enough arsenic to kill all these rats in half an hour; but they won't let me out of their sight."

A howl, as from a wild beast, made the boys start. It was Hadji Hanna.

"Red Head," he said, "thou hadst the care of the hakim's drugs; where are they? The son of heaven desires opium; find it within half an hour, or thou diest."

Patterson's heart leaped for joy. "Son of the faithful," he exclaimed, prostrating himself, "I know where there is opium but it is unprepared. Let thy servant prepare it. One of thy followers can go with me, and stand over me, armed, till it is ready."

"Go; and, Yassaktshi, go thou with him; so that we may have the dream-producer, that gladdeneth the heart of the prophet and his followers."

When Patterson was gone, Jack's heart leaped for joy, for he saw, as desperate as was their condition, some hope of deliverance. Patterson left and returned in a moment with twenty or thirty pipes, and some hot charcoal from the cook's galley. A large cake of the moist black paste was prepared; and the taciturn chief and his followers, arranged cushions on the floor, settled themselves to their intoxicated sleep. Patterson eyed them with the eye of a raven watching a sick lamb. Jack was breathless, because he saw that Patterson had some scheme in contemplation, and he dreaded its failure.

The opium was powerful. One by one they ceased to talk, and fell back in dreamy repose, and eyes fixed and dilated, upon their cushions, the pipes still in their mouths. One or two made faint effort to rise, then fell back with hands half raised to their swords; but the most, including the chief, Hadji Hanna and Yassaktshi, lapsed slowly into a death-like torpor, pale, but breathing heavily and loud. Patterson and Jack stood by the sideboard surrounded by twenty entranced and helpless men. "It gangs weel—it gangs weel," said Patterson, in a whisper, as if afraid of waking the sleeping ruffians, "Thanks to the *papaver discorides* and the drachms of morphine. A little more and I could have sent the bloodthirsty gang to their ain place, but I just thought I'd keep 'em alive for an English gibbet. But, Jack, our work's not half done yet; quick, gather up the pipes; we must take them on deck, fresh loaded, to the scoundrels at the wheel, and on the engine room stairs. As sure as there's heather in the highlands, another day and I'd have dosed their rice with arsenic and they ought to be thankful. Come, Jack, the pipes."

Jack and Patterson gathered up the pipes, and in a minute afterward were on deck with them, fresh filled and relit.

"Brothers of the faith," said Patterson, "the prophet has sent you two hours of heaven in these opium pipes. The relief guard will be up before your sleep begins. Take them and thank God for sending his blessed prophet."

The men took them with shouts of "Wah Gooroo!" and needed no inducement to at once begin.

The Hindus at the engine-room stairs accepted them with no less alacrity. In a few minutes the irresistible drug worked its effect, and the deck was strewn with sleeping men.

Then Patterson seemed all of a sudden to go stark, staring mad, he hugged Jack; he danced the highland fling; he shouted, he screamed; he ran a little way up the rigging, and down again; finally he ran to the astonished men at the wheel, and dragging them on their knees, cried; "Down with ye, Johnson down with ye, Jarvis; down with ye, Jack, and thank God—who smote in the night the whole camp of Assyria, who made the earth open and swallow up Dathan and the whole company of Abiram—for delivering the good ship *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy* from the hands of the Philistines. Here, let me take a spell at the wheel, while I turn her head back to Singapore, and ye run and take a look at the God-forsaken sons of Belial, all living like drugged fish down in the state cabin—thanks to the essence of morphine and the *Papaver discoride*."

"But you don't mean that you really have done this!" cried Johnson.

"Sandy, you're mad," exclaimed Jarvis.

"Come and see for yourselves," returned Jack, taking their hands as if they were children going walking. "Come and see what brave Sandy has been and done, and call up the firemen too—all that can leave the fires—and give a hurrah for the ship's our own, and we've got a rope around the blackguard's neck."

"It's the neatest go I ever seen," said Jarvis to Johnson, as he rolled Baloo Singh under his feet.

"Well I never," said one of the firemen.

"That chap'll be admiral some day, or my name's not Jarvis," said that worthy.

"And when I am," said Patterson, with a grim smile, "Jack here shall be post-captain. But quick, lads—I'm in command now—to business before pleasure. Get some three-quarter-inch rope, and tie these fellows hand and foot, and throw them into the hold. Remove all their knives and pistols, and search their pockets; then batten down the hatches; and I and Jack'll mount guard over them, and tell them our minds when they come to."

"My eyes, when they come to, old Hullabaloo they'll think he is dead again," said Jarvis.

"And that fat butcher of his, won't he cut up rough?"

A murderous passion of revenge suddenly shone in Johnson's eyes; he swore a dreadful oath, and slowly cocked a revolver, and bent over Hadji Hanna.

"He spared none of our messmates," he said, grinding his teeth; "and now I'll settle his account."

Patterson leaned forward, seized the revolver, and threw it into a side cabin.

"Come, no mutiny, Jarvis," he said; "I tell you I'll not have a hair of their heads touched. They shall answer for these crimes in another way. We'll not repay murder with murder. Remember the holy book: 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay it, saith the Lord.' Touch these men, and I would shoot you down as I would a mad dog, Jarvis."

"Well, I'll be hanged if Sandy is not a mixture of the parson and the king of the Sandwich Islands," grumbled Jarvis. "But I suppose we must knock under, for he got us out of the mess."

The sleeping men were collected and thrown, not very gently, (especially by Jarvis) into the hold like so many cotton bales. It took two days to get back to Singapore with that insufficient crew, and the quantity of food given to the prisoners during that time was scarcely worth mentioning.

Small as the crew was, they were sufficient, thanks to Patterson's energy, to crowd up every piece of colored bunting that was in the vessel an hour before they entered Singapore.

It was soon known that the Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy had had a mutiny on board, but thanks to the courage and prudence of two boys—the cabin boy and the doctor's boy—the mutineers had been seized, and the ship recovered.

An hour after the arrival of the Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Patterson and Davis stood blushing, and yet delighted, before the harbor master and several officers, who had come to hear the convicts examined. Pale and scowling, the prophet and his followers stood in the compound adjoining the harbor-master's house, guarded by a detachment of English soldiers.

"And now, my brave boy," said the harbormaster, "tell us by what means you succeeded so admirably in counter-plotting these murderous niggers."

"Weel, it was just *Papaver Dioscorides*," replied Patterson, pulling at the tuft of his Scotch bonnet, "I was doctor's boy on board the *Jamsetjee*, and when I was not reading the Word of God or the Seaman's Manual, I was just studying the nature of herbs, drugs and minerals, little thinking what use I should make of them one day against these sons of Belial."—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

A Full History of the Immorality Question.

The following is the concluding portion of the report of Mr. Garfield of Ohio, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed under a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 30th of April, 1864, to investigate certain charges against the Treasury Department.

HISTORY OF CHARGES OF IMMORALITY IN THE PRINTING BUREAU.

On the 22d day of December, 1863, an officer in the Treasurer's office whose duty it was to burn Treasury notes, was detected in embezzling a large package of notes with the design of returning them to circulation again. This discovery created great alarm, and the Secretary appealed to the War Department, for a detective officer to make further investigations into the extent of the fraud. Col. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, was detailed and ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty. The warrant clerk in the Secretary's own office was arrested on suspicion of having received presents as a consideration for giving priority Treasury warrants for payment, and criminal prosecution was ordered; but the District Attorney reported that there were no grounds for prosecution, and the case rested with the dismissal of the clerk.

On the 6th of June, 1864, the detective, without authority of any officers in the Treasury Department, arrested Dr. Gwynn, who was then engaged in the manufacture of membrane paper, seized his private papers, and reported to the Solicitor of the Treasury that he had discovered undeniable evidences of his guilt. On this report an order was issued through the Solicitor of the Treasury for Dr. Gwynn's commitment to the Old Capitol Prison, and Col. Baker was directed to examine and report the evidence of his guilt. After a delay of nearly three months he made a voluminous report to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which, instead of any pecuniary or personal fraud on the part of Dr. Gwynn, he made a voluminous report on the manufacture of membrane paper, condemning it as a failure, and discussed at great length the system of dry plate printing, condemning it as a failure, and charging Dr. Gwynn and S. M. Clark as confederates in an attempt to swindle the Treasury Department by inducing it to expend large sums of money on what they knew to be an impracticable scheme, and out of which they hoped to realize a large fortune. How they were to realize this large fortune was not explained.

During the time of the preparation of this report Col Baker frequently informed the Treasury Department that Dr. Gwynn was about to make a full confession of the crimes, but no such confession being made, and no evidence of guilt being adduced, the Secretary of the Treasury directed the Solicitor to visit Dr. Gwynn in prison and learn whether such confession was to be made. He did so and found that Dr. Gwynn positively denied every charge, and as no evidence had been furnished, he was released from confinement. As Colonel Baker admits in his evidence that he had no knowledge of printing prior to this examination, your committee cannot resist the conviction that the main body of the report which was directed to the subject of paper printing in the Department was inspired by some person or persons in the interest of the Bank Note Company, and was an attempt to break up the plan of printing in the Treasury Department rather than to discover any mode of correcting imperfections and abuses. On the 30th of March, 1864, Dr. Gwynn commenced two suits in the United States District Court against Colonel Baker, one for unwarrantable arrest and the other for trespass in entering his rooms in Georgetown and at the Treasury, and taking therefrom private books and papers, without authority, and a third suit on the 4th of April for a libel, in causing false statements to be published in the public journals. Immediately after the first suit was commenced, Col. Baker applied to the Solicitor of the Treasury to know if the Department would assume the responsibility of the arrest and the subsequent proceedings in the case of Dr. Gwynn. On being answered that he would have such protection as the facts in the case afforded him—it must depend upon the law whether he was justified in what he had done—he replied with much warmth, if the Treasury Department did not defend him, he would be compelled to defend himself, and intimating that he had the power to bring to light facts very damaging to the Department. He said that he should demand in writing that his acts be assumed by the Department, manifestly holding in reserve as a threat the alleged damaging knowledge that he possessed. It was shortly after this that the alleged affidavits on which one branch of these charges were founded, were procured by Baker. Determined to defend himself, by finding enormities elsewhere, he vigorously set about the work of discovery.

He secured as a confederate in his undertaking a female attache of one of the theatres in town who lodged in the same building where two of the female employees of the Treasury Department resided. In their absence the detective and actress entered their room, rummaged their trunks, stories of private papers, abstracted diaries, letters and notes, carefully collected the history of whatever indiscretions they could discover, and when one of the girls returned, arrested her and told her that her room-mate had made full confession of various intrigues and immoralities, and nothing was left for her but to make a similar confession or be sent to the Old Capitol Prison. The actress, playing the role of special friend, advised her to make an unreserved confession, and then, having her alone with the detective and the prospective horrors of the Old Capitol, she signed a statement written by the detective. When her room-mate returned, the same means were used, and a similar result obtained. These statements, written by the same hand, were singularly concordant. Both concluded with the statement that the disclosures were made voluntarily, without fear, duress or fee. It was upon these statements that Hon. Mr. Brooks founded his charges against the superintendent and female employees of the printing division of the Treasury Department, and these were to be placed on record as evidence.

Of course they could not be regarded as evidence; but only as specifications of the charge to be investigated. The committee did not consider it within their province, or a part of their duty, to inquire into the private character or conduct of any officer prior to the date of his official connection with the Government, nor even during such official connection, except in so far as it affected the safety and honor of the public service. Within these limits they proceeded with the investigation, inquiring whether there were any facts to warrant the charge that disreputable and immoral conduct had been allowed in the Treasury buildings, and that the superintendent of the printing bureau was not only cognizant of it but had participated in it. Second, whether assignations or other disreputable engagements have been made?

The testimony herewith submitted is very voluminous and much of it has only a remote bearing on the subject of investigation. But the Committee preferred to allow within the proper range of their inquiries all the testimony that Mr. Brooks and Colonel Baker should desire to produce. Under the first head three allegations were made. First, that Mr. Clark had sent money—at one time a hundred dollars, and at another five hundred, to one of his female employees as a bribe for dishonorable purposes. This was alleged in a letter written by Colonel Baker to the Chairman of the Committee, a duplicate of which was addressed to Mr. Brooks. The name of the female was given, and it was stated that she would testify to many other improprieties in the Department. Accordingly, Mrs. Pamphlene, alias Miss Weedon, was summoned. She testified that one Catherine Dodson, a colored woman, and a door keeper in the Treasury building, came to her while she was at work in the Treasury, and told her that Mr. Clark had sent her a hundred dollars, and afterward sent her five hundred. She refused to take it, inferring that it was offered for dishonorable purposes. Miss Dodson, an intelligent mulatto woman, 24 years of age, testified that she never was charged with any message from Mr. Clark to Miss Weedon, and that the story was entirely false.

2d. That a piece of gross immorality had been witnessed in the bonnet room of the basement of the Treasury, between Mr. Clark's principal assistant and one of their female employees. Miss Clara Donaldson, a girl of fourteen, lately discharged for being noisy, testified that as she entered one door of the room she saw the young lady in there, and the young gentleman just going out at the other door, that was all she knew, and the cross-examination to which she was subjected elicited nothing more.

3d. Dishonorable proposition made by one of the subordinate clerks to one of the female employees. A young German-Jewess who had been discharged, testified that she was told by the superintendent of bronzing rooms that if she would submit to his wishes, and work evenings as well as in day time, she could receive double pay. Her father told her afterwards that the expression made use of had several meanings, and might mean something dishonorable. The only other immorality she saw in the department was that on another occasion, [illegible] winked at her and shook his head at her.

In regard to immoralities outside the Treasury, by Mr. Clark and persons under his employ, it was alleged—

1. That Mr. Clark and Wm. Henderson, a clerk in the Treasury, had made an appointment with the two female employees referred to in the statements produced by Col. Baker, to meet them at a place of assignation in this city, and that on the 19th of September, 1863, they did meet at the Central Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, and pass the night there. The hotel register was produced, and two names, A. H. Thompson and lady and G. H. Wilson and lady, were found to have been registered on that date. A witness was produced who was acquainted with the handwriting of Henderson, and testified that the chirography of the two names somewhat resembled his. The clerk of the hotel, who was in the office the day the names were registered, testified that he knew neither Henderson nor Clark. To corroborate this charge, a family of [illegible]—father, son and daughter—were produced. [illegible] Clark and Henderson in company with the two females [illegible] and followed them till they crossed the avenue and entered a [illegible] near the Central Hotel. When this witness was first before the Committee, he said it was early in the spring of '64, about a year ago, that he saw them. The second time, he fixed the date in October or November, 1863. The third time, several days after the hotel register had been examined, he was very positive it was between the 18th and 2d of September. He further testified that his sister was dismissed from the Treasury because he followed Clark. In this latter testimony both father and daughter concurred. [illegible] manifestly the opinion of the family.

The father gave a full history of his daughter's connection with the Treasury. The testimony of the three was a tissue of contradictions.

The names registered at the Central Hotel Sept. 19th, which Col. Baker claims were written by Henderson, appear also on the record the next day, with the office marks opposite them, as explained by the clerk, showing that the parties paid the hotel charges two full days. Henderson and Clark both swear that the story is false in every particular. The only evidence of the charge is that Clark and Henderson invited these two females to meet them in male attire at a place of assignation, [illegible] anonymous letter, written in pencil, without date, signed "H." A clerk swears it looks like Henderson's, and Henderson swears it is not his. The charge of an assignation at Philadelphia was supported by still weaker testimony. Mr. Clark was examined fully on all these allegations, and swears they were utterly false.

Col. Baker was very active during the whole investigation in assisting Mr. Brooks to find testimony. Nearly every witness summoned to prove alleged immoralities in the Treasury was previously manipulated by him, and in several cases a written abstract was made by him of what the testimony would be. In one instance, with a barbarity rarely surpassed, he arrested a funeral procession, took from the coffin the corpse of a young lady, late an employe in the Treasury Department, charging that she had died in an attempt to procure an abortion, the result of immoralities in the Treasury Department. The case was examined by a Justice of the city, and a post mortem examination held, which resulted in a decision that the young lady died of pulmonary consumption. The physicians reported that the post mortem examination afforded incontestible evidence of the unsullied virtue of the deceased. Beyond the allegations above mentioned, no material charge affecting the question of [illegible] of one of the officers in the Printing Bureau. The injury thus wantonly inflicted and the publicity given to these shameful and unfounded charges appear in a still stronger light when contrasted with the exceedingly weak and inadequate evidence adduced to sustain them. The charges are exceedingly unjust and cruel, from the fact that they have to some extent compromised the reputation of the three hundred females employed in the printing division. A majority of them are wives or sisters of soldiers who have fallen in the field. The committee feel that in no community in the country will there be found a larger proportion of noble and respectable women than those employed in the Treasury Department. The committee, therefore, report that the charges made by the Honorable James Brooks, that the Treasury of the United States had been converted into a house for orgies and bacchanals is wholly unwarranted by the facts, in the highest degree unjust and injurious, both to the Superintendent and employes in the printing Bureau of the Treasury, that the other charge that millions and millions of the public money had been sacrificed, and still more was in danger of being sacrificed by the system of printing public money now in use in the Treasury Department, is not only unwarranted by the facts, but no evidence has been adduced to show that a single dollar has been fraudulently issued under the system of printing now in use. On the contrary, the plan of doing the work in the Treasury Department has facilitated the issue of the currency, and very greatly reduced the cost of manufacture. It secures to the Government the ownership and custody of the plates and dies, which would otherwise remain in the possession of commercial parties in no way officially connected with the Government. The Committee find that Mr. Clark, the Superintendent of the printing bureau, has conducted the affairs of his department with great energy and skill, and has made its operations successful against formidable obstacles and discouragements. The Secretary of the Treasury appointed him to that place after having examined the charges against him contained in the report of a committee of the last Congress, which, however, were never acted on, and has also from time to time examined the charges of interested outside parties, and has been satisfied that they were unfounded. In his letter addressed to the committee, June 3d, he says: No evidence has been produced showing or tending to show that Mr. Clark had been unfaithful in his new duties, or remiss in his work as an officer of the Department. The evidence before the committee has failed to show that his conduct since he assumed his present duties has rendered him unworthy the confidence of the Government. The charges made by the Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., in his speech in the House, April 23d, 1864, extracts from which were referred to the committee, consist mainly in the allegation that the Secretary of the Treasury had used his official patronage adversely to the political interests of the President and to advance his own. This not being a charge of malfeasance in office the committee does not regard it a proper matter of official inquiry, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration. Those portions of Mr. Blair's speech, however, which relate to trade regulations on the Western waters, and to alleged frauds and corruptions on the part of the Treasury agents there employed, are of a grave and serious character, but they are so intimately connected with the military administration in those departments that the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of that branch of the subject, and recommend that it be referred for investigation to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Resolved, That, the policy of printing public money in the Treasury has resulted in a great saving of expenses to the Government and security against fraud, and the affairs of the Printing Bureau have been administered with marked ability and integrity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Fenton submitted the following report:

The undersigned, a member of the Select Committee of which the Hon. James A. Garfield is Chairman, to examine in relation to matters connected with the Treasury Department, begs leave to say that he concurs in the conclusion of the Committee as to the policy of doing the work of the printing of the public securities, obligations and National Bank currency in the Treasury Department, and as to the careful and generally correct manner in which the work has thus far been conducted. Nor does he see any reason from the evidence submitted to the Committee to differ from their conclusion with reference to the immoralities charged to have been committed in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department.

The undersigned, however, is not able upon testimony which has been submitted to the Committee, to agree with the majority in their conclusions in reference to the conspiracies of the New York Bank Note Companies to get Mr. Clark out of the Treasury Department and to prevent the publication of the public securities, obligations and National Bank Notes in that Department in order to secure the same to themselves.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Railroad Train Hurled Down A Mountain.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following vivid description of a terrible accident to a railroad train on the road between Nashville and Chattanooga, which occurred a few days since:

AN AWFUL SPECTACLE.

Our train was about half way down the mountain, (the grade being very steep,) and about two miles from Cowan, at the foot of the grade. The next train was following us at the usual interval, when suddenly, either through the carelessness of the engineers, the negligence of the brakesmen, or because the brakes were out of order, and would not work, the train behind us started forward with the rapidity of lightning, and came tearing furiously toward us. Our engineer put on all steam in the endeavor to escape; the engineer of the crazy train reversed his engine, but it was all in vain! The train was under too much headway! It was when it had reached to less than a hundred yards of us, that I awoke and looked out. Like a destroying demon, bent upon our annihilation, seemed the terrible engine. Its wheels were running in a reverse direction, but under the fearful force it had previously acquired, it would no longer obey the motion of the wheels. It was *sliding* onward to destroy us! and at times the wheels, fixed upon the track, and balanced between the two forces, one urging the locomotive forward, the other endeavoring to pull it back, tore from the rails a stream of angry fire. Then the reversing force would whirl them round for a moment with the most awful rapidity.

THE TRAIN HURLED DOWN THE MOUNTAIN

As soon as I had fully collected my faculties, (stunned by the terrible spectacle) I rushed toward the hind end of the car, with the design of leaping out. But by this time, fortunately for me no doubt, the monster behind us had nearly reached the end of the car, and I saw escape was impossible. The next instant our train was struck, and bounded forward for a few feet as it shot from a cannon, still, however, remaining upon the track. In less time than it has taken me to read the last dozen words, we were struck again; and this time our car, with I know not how many others, was thrown entirely from the rails. The fearful speed at which we had been going in our endeavor to escape the pursuing engine, now insured our destruction. A mad rush onward of about twenty feet; a dreadful sound as we ripped and tore up the rails and ties underneath us; then a tremendous lurch, hurling us with fearful violence from one side of the car to the other; and the huge box in which we were confined was rolling and tumbling down into a gorge of the Cumberland Mountains.

I cannot even now think without shuddering of the state of intense consciousness in which, for the moment, I seemed to exist. It certainly could have been but a few seconds from the time our car first left the track until it rested amongst rocks and trees and brambles below; but those few seconds seemed drawn out into an hour, and a thousand ideas went chasing each other through my mind. I have spent fearful moments on many battle fields, from Perryville to Kenesaw, but never one so fraught with unutterable horror as was that; and I fervently pray God that I may never know such another. The whole dread reality of the situation stood like an awful picture before my eyes. I *felt* palpably that the next instant I should probably be a mass of quivering, shapeless flesh; yet, strange to say, while the car was turning over and over, I speculated on my chances for safety, and called to my mind a dozen instances of hair-breadth and almost miraculous escapes! I did not as many are said to do under such circumstances, recall my past life, nor did I bestow a thought upon the future; all the faculties of my soul were concentrated in the awful present.

The car stopped in its downward career, and I thought the danger was over; then a crash above, and again we turned over. We stopped. But that last turn of our car raised in my mind the idea that the whole of the following train, with its locomotive, might come down upon us, and grind us all to powder. Then came the burning, hoping, almost despairing desire to get outside of the ruined car.

HORRORS OF THE SITUATION.

What a moment was that succeeding the one in which our downward motion ceased! It was midnight. There was no light in the car; and the absolute darkness into which we were plunged, the wailing and moaning of those who were hurt, the sickening smell of fresh human blood, the thought that the first step you took you might stumble upon the mangled and bleeding corpse of your friend, the fearful uncertainty as to the fate of those on board whom you loved, the consciousness that the next instant you might yourself be crushed to atoms—all these things formed a combination of horrors, to which, for the moment, the misery of hell would have been a blessed relief.

Dashing my hands through a glass door, and kicking away a panel, I finally emerged from the car. Let me tell now what I partly saw in the darkness of the night, but did not fully comprehend until daylight.

The accident had taken place upon an immense embankment. The two passenger cars of our train had rolled down about sixty feet, finally resting against the trees. The locomotive which had run into us had passed on with several of its cars, not leaving the track. Four of them had tumbled off on the other side of the embankment from us. One had rolled down upon our side, just ahead of our two passenger cars. Another was resting with its fore end upon the top of the car in which I rode, its wheels thrust into our car, its hind end resting against the embankment about half way down to our car, and thus actually forming an immense bridge, under which a man could walk upright! For the space of thirty or forty feet, where the car had run after leaving the rails, and before tumbling down the embankment, there was not a single rail or tie remaining—nothing but the rough stones which had formed the ballasting of the road.

INDIVIDUALS INJURED.

As soon as lights could be procured, we could see, in some measure, who had been hurt and who had passed the fearful ordeal in safety.

There were three ladies on board, all in the hindmost car of our train—Mrs. E. A. Bishop, proprietress of the Crutchfield House at Chattanooga; Miss Ella Fry, of Huntsville, Alabama; and Miss Maggie Woods, of War Trace, Tennessee. Of these, the former two were but slightly injured; but the latter, a beautiful and interesting young lady, was fearfully bruised, and lacerated and torn.

Lieut. H. B. Austin, 14th U. S. C. T., was badly hurt.

Lieut. Chas. McCracken, 13th Ky., was severely injured. He was on his way home, having received an ugly wound in the last battle.

J. R. Patton, Sutler 120th Ohio, had his ribs broken.

Col. H. G. Berner, 8th Iowa Cavalry, was hurt in the back and generally injured.

Capt. E. G. Winslow, A. A. G. to General Harker, (and also wounded in the recent battle), was painfully injured in the shoulder.

Wm. Wallace, 74th Ill., was hurt in head and shoulder.

A. J. McGee, 15th Penn Cav., in the head and eye.

Thos. Robinson, 59th Ohio, in face.

E. Cutting, 19th Ohio, very dangerously hurt, having both knees crushed.

J. Martin, Findlay, Ohio, slightly injured.

One poor fellow, named Jesiel Service, Co. A, 59th Ill., was crushed under one of the cars which tumbled off on the other side from ours, and spite of the utmost efforts to relieve him, lay there in unspeakable agony until sunrise! He will probably die.

P. C. Adams, 8th Ind. cav. was badly hurt in head, shoulder and leg.

A score of others were more or less injured, cut, bruised or stunned; but strange to say, not one person, as far as I could learn, was killed outright! So wonderful seemed our preservation that I think no one failed to attribute it to the gracious interposition of Almighty God! and returned to him, some perhaps for the first time in their lives, hearty, earnest, fervent thanks.

MARTIAL LAW IN KENTUCKY.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1864.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation which was issued on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had been for some time past and were then opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in certain States therein mentioned, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by powers vested in the Marshals by law; and

WHEREAS, immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation the land and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress said insurrection and rebellion; and

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public good may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and

WHEREAS, Said insurrection and rebellion still continues, endangering the existence of the Constitution and Government of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion in various parts of the States where said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia, and

WHEREAS, On the 15th day of September last the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States, in cases whereby the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, or soldiers or seamen, enrolled or drafted, or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or rules of articles of war, the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against military or naval service; and

WHEREAS, Many citizens of the State of Kentucky joined the forces of the insurgents, who have on several occasions entered the said State of Kentucky in large forces, and not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, and have not only greatly disturbed public peace, but have overborne the civil authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property in various parts of the State; and

WHEREAS, It has been made known to the President of the United States, by the officers commanding the national armies, that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky, with a purpose of inciting the rebel forces to renew said operations of civil war within said State and thereby to embarrass the United States armies now operating in said States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, so proclaimed in the said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual and be duly enforced in and throughout the said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the present declared therein; I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State that the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* be effectually suspended within the said State according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation, the said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressed or come to an end; and I do hereby require and command as well all military as all civil officers and authorities existing or found within said State of Kentucky, to take notice of this proclamation, and to give full effect to the same.

The martial law herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect herein ordered, will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elections, or with the proceedings of the constitutional Legislature of Kentucky, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein, between citizens of the United States in suits or proceedings which do not affect the military operations or the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SECESH PIC-NIC AT WINDSOR, C. W.

An Old-fashioned Southern Dinner—A Female Rebel on the Rampage—Secesh Ovation.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, July 7.]

The secesh residents of Windsor, indulging in their blind faith concerning the United States, always behind the age, like Paddy, who inquired if New Year's day did not come on the 2d of January, forgot that Monday last was the 4th of July, and therefore resolved to celebrate it on the 5th. Arrangements were perfected for a grand pic-nic on Tuesday, at a place named Turk's Grove, a short distance from Windsor, and invitations sent to forty or fifty friends. They stated that carriages would be procured to carry the invited guests to and from the grove free of charge, and tables would be set out at precisely 2 o'clock. Free admittance to the affair was the order.

Well, the secessionists concluded their arrangements for a "good old-fashioned Southern pic-nic," and, to use a Southern phrase, it was "a right smart affair." Upwards of fifty "martyrs" proceeded to the grove, carrying with them slap-jacks, hoe-cake, and other similar productions of rebeldom, and waited patiently for the hour to arrive that they and their friends might "sit down to grub." The time, however, passed wearily, and, being rather wolfish, they played sad havoc with the "fodder," and when, at 2 o'clock, their invited guests arrived, nothing but a few remnants of the hoe-cakes, &c., remained. The latter personages viewed the prospects of a "good square meal," and appeared in anything but a good humor. They, however, resolved, like Micawber, to wait for something to turn up. Finally a straight-haired individual approached the group, holding out his hat, requesting fifty cents of each to defray the expenses of the pic-nic. About this time forty or fifty "invited guests" might have been seen making a bee line for the nearest restaurant, where they could appease their keen appetites.

Several "pieces of silver" were procured and a man dispatched to Detroit after a Yankee band. The leader of the latter "could not see it," and the aristocratic Southrons were obliged to hire a band of negroes, who, seated upon several barrels, in "good old Southern style," scraped away, and the secesh belles and beaux danced on the green to the music of those sable individuals, who were their equals in society.

One "spunky gal," styling herself Mrs. Brig. Gen. Phillips, C. S. A., interposed her objection to dancing with "nigger," and announced to the audience that she had procured the services of Dr. Gray, (a regular gray back,) who could deliver an oration. The music ceased, and the darkies were dismissed in "good old Southern style, to whistle for their pay, the committee having retained the collection for other purposes. A pole was procured, and Mrs. Brig. Gen. Phillips produced a rebel flag, about 10 feet in length, made with her own hands, which she designed erecting in the grove. The proprietor of the grounds, Mr. Turk, however, had given particular instructions that no such flag should disgrace his premises, and the Mayor of Windsor had also given a similar order. Mrs. Brig. Gen. Phillips, C. S. A., "wasn't going to be put off in any such way," and insisted upon the flag being raised, and blustered considerably, but all to no purpose. In the meantime, Dr. Gray, alias Capt. Hines, mounted the stand and wrapped the traitor emblem around his body, and "in good old Southern style," delivered the oration of the day. It consisted, as may easily be imagined, of a tirade of abuse against the Union, and lofty praise of the British Lion. He had not proceeded far upon the latter theme, when some one in the audience suggested that if he succeeded in eluding the halter, which he merited, and got safely back to the South, he would be as loud in reviling the shaggy animal as he was then in praising it. At this the "doctor" waxed wroth, called the intruder a "d—d abolitionist," and "in a good old Southern style" proposed to "lick any d—d abolitionist on the ground." He forgot the balance of his speech, and the meeting adjourned. Nearly all the rebels present wore traitor emblems on their persons, especially the family of Mrs. Brig. Gen. Phillips, C. S. A., who had small rebel flags displayed from their bonnets and hats. The fact that she couldn't raise that flag, worked so heavily on her mind that she resolved to quit Windsor, and never more visit her former associates, a threat, by the aid of the next morning train, she carried into execution, leaving the gray doctor to mourn her departure. Several ladies from Detroit were present at this pic-nic, and were the "observed of all observers."

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from before Petersburg, says:

More glorious news still is it that there is to be no more commutation. Having stated the fact in a large company to-day, I saw a corps commander spring wildly from his seat with exclamations of joy—and then he ordered his last champagne and the last lump of ice, and the toast was "Here's to no commutation!" and then tin-cup clinked, and each said "Drink hearty;" then all drank, and then all clinked tin-cups again, and finally we all chorused "So-o-h!" Which ceremony is "a way we have in the army."

A SAD OCCURRENCE.

Suicide of an Army Surgeon.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 8.]

HARRISBURG, July 5.

There was a most sad occurrence at the Brady House this morning—one that has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends. Dr. James P. Wilson, who for a long time held the position of Post Surgeon at Camp Curtin, and lately Division Surgeon in the army, with the rank of Major, while in temporary derangement of mind, superinduced, as is supposed by excessive labors, at nine o'clock this morning, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in his own room.

From a too close application to duty, the Doctor, it seems had become ill. On last Thursday evening he was at Baltimore. He then telegraphed to Mr. Brady that he would be up in the night train, and requested his presence at the depot on the arrival of the night train here, as he was ill, and desired company. To this Mr. Brady readily complied, on the following morning, at two o'clock. Dr. Wilson then appeared to be well enough, with the exception of slight indications of fever, which rather increased by Saturday, when his wife arrived here in obedience to his request. Everything possible was done to reduce the fever and calm his mind. He talked quite rationally, but still complained of being ill.

This morning it was thought he had quite recovered. Mr. Bates, of the Executive Department, Mrs. Wilson, and several friends were sitting in his chamber when the breakfast bell rang. The ladies went down stairs, while Mr. Bates remained as company. Dr. Wilson said, "Mr. Bates, hadn't you better go to breakfast?" to which Mr. Bates replied, in a cheerful voice, that he felt more like staying up with his old friend; but the doctor was urgent, appearing very desirous that Mr. Bates should go down with the rest.

Mr. Bates had scarcely been away fifteen minutes, when a relative (Miss C——) appeared at the door of the doctor's room. He was then lying on the floor, his throat cut, and the blood flowing profusely. Her shrieks brought up Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Brady, who arrived in time to prevent Mrs. Wilson's witnessing the sad sight.

It is now known that Dr. Wilson made an attempt yesterday to end his life, which was frustrated by the merest accident. No suspicions, it seems, were then aroused. It was in the afternoon, and Mrs. Wilson was stepping into an adjoining room. The doctor asked:—"You ain't going to leave me?" To which she replied, "No; I shall be back in a minute." When she returned, in the course of a few seconds, he was standing in the middle of the room in seeming confusion.

"Ah!" said he, "I am so glad you returned; I felt so gloomy." A trunk had been pulled from the wall and he asked to have it put back. It was only to-day that the fact was discovered that the trunk contained the weapon used at nine o'clock this morning. The Coroner empannelled a jury this afternoon, and after examining into the facts of the case, returned the verdict, "Died by a weapon in his own hands, while in an aberration of mind induced by his arduous duties in the service of his country."

Fresh Provisions for the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Sanitary Commission to-day sent to the army 1,150 barrels of fresh vegetables, and 8,000 heads of cabbages.

New Advertisements.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in Bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
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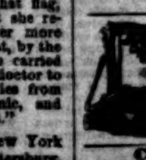

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